





# THE WELSH POTOSI LEAD AND COPPER MINING COMPANY, CARDIGANSHIRE.

On the "COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE."—Capital, £100,000, in 20,000 shares of £5 each, of which £2 per share will be payable in January next.

**DIRECTORS.**  
 EDWARD BATES, Esq., Boundary-road, St. John's Wood.  
 JAMES BURT, Esq., Briar-house, Stoke Newington.  
 S. A. DICKSON, Esq., Grafton-street, Berkeley-square.  
 J. S. ORTON, Esq., Upper Hamilton-terrace, St. John's Wood.  
 T. W. WILKINSON, Esq., 26, Gresham-street, London.  
 JOHN WILLIAMS, Esq., Middleton-place, Stoke Newington-road.  
 ROBERT CAMPBELL, Esq., Jermyn-street, St. James's.  
 THOMAS GIBBS, Esq., 34, Tavistock-place, Russell-square.  
 (With power to add to their number.)

**BANKERS**—Commercial Bank of London, Lothbury.  
**SOLICITORS**—Messrs. Harrison, 5, Wallbrook.  
**STOCKBROKERS**—Messrs. Thomas Gibbs and Son, 19, Throgmorton-street.  
**AUDITOR**—Thomas Gibbs Robinson, Esq., 8, Raininghall-street.  
**PURSER AND MANAGING DIRECTOR**—T. W. Wilkinson, Esq.  
**OFFICES**—26, GRESHAM-STREET, LONDON.

This company is formed for the purpose of effectually working and developing the Esgrair-hill and Esgrair-fraith Lead and Copper Mines, commonly known as the Welsh Potosi, situated midway between Aberystwyth and Machynlleth, Cardiganshire, at a distance of nine miles from the shipping port of Aberdovey, at which vessels of 300 tons burthen can load and unload, and to which there is a good road made a few years since, at a cost of at least £1000, enabling the company to convey the ores to the port at a moderate cost.

The sett is very extensive, and includes between 1400 and 1500 acres of mineral property. The lodes, which are champions, are of very large dimensions, extending upwards of one mile in length.

The property is held for a term of 21 years, under a lease granted by Pryse Love-den, Esq., at a royalty of 1-14th, with a covenant for renewal for a further term of 21 years, at the same royalty.

These mines are some of the oldest on record, and have been partially worked at various periods, but never properly developed to any depth.

Some idea may be formed of their value by a reference to a work published in the year 1698, by W. Waller, Esq., the then steward of these mines, wherein it is stated "that the great lead vein is 11 ft. wide, and 7½ ft. in pure ore, and which he had no doubt would increase to 11 ft. in ore as it descends—that £40,000 was refused for one moiety;" and with a sufficient capital he would be able to bring in a clear profit from one of the veins of £70,000 a year. Extracts from this work may be obtained at the company's offices.

There are two powerful water-wheels, with extensive machinery, for draining the mines, raising and crushing the ore; also, houses or barracks for about 200 miners, with counting-house, smith's shop, powder, fuel, and storehouses, and cottages for engineers have been erected upon the property at a considerable outlay, and fit for immediate use.

Five large reservoirs have been constructed at a convenient distance for working the machinery and dressing the ores, thus enabling the company at once to carry on extensive mining operations. The cost of sinking the shafts, driving the levels, forming reservoirs, constructing roads, erecting the buildings and extensive machinery, is estimated at having amounted to not less than £50,000, the full and immediate benefit of which has been secured for the company.

The directors have visited and inspected the mines, and had the same carefully examined and surveyed by engineers and practical miners of considerable experience.

Samples of ore have been assayed by Messrs. Johnson and Sons, and produced

Of lead ..... 80 per cent.  
 Of copper ..... 16-65 per cent. of pure copper.

Each sample shows a trace of gold.

Advantageous arrangements have been made for the purchase of the whole of this valuable property; five-sixths of the purchase money will be received in paid-up shares of the company, and the remainder in cash.

It has been determined to establish this company with so large a capital, from the peculiar nature of these mines.

The directors propose, however, in the first instance, to issue 5000 shares only to the public; but should further capital be found necessary for the development of the mine, the shareholders will have the preference in the issue of the shares.

Operations have been commenced; and it is expected very shortly that the engines-shafts will be pumped free from water and a considerable quantity of ore raised.

**Dec. 29.**—There is no hope for drawing the water until the weather changes. The men are working at three different places on the adit level. The ore in the first, or west end of the mine, has much improved, and we shall have plenty of ore from there. In the second, which is worth ½ ton per fm., there is no alteration. In the third, a little east of the smith's shop, the ore has also improved, and there is a course there worth £40 per fm.

Full information, prospectuses, and plans of the mine, with copies of the reports thereon, may be obtained, specimens of the ore inspected, and orders for leave to view the mines furnished, upon application to T. W. Wilkinson, Esq., the managing director, at the offices of the company, 26, Gresham-street, London.

Application for shares to be made to Messrs. Thos. Gibbs and Son, stockbrokers, 19, Throgmorton-street; to Messrs. Harrison, solicitors, 5, Wallbrook; or Mr. T. W. Wilkinson, at the offices of the company.

## SWANSEA BAY AND LOUGHOR VALLEY MINERAL JUNCTION RAILWAY.

(Registered provisionally, as required by Act 7 and 8 Vict. c. 110).  
 Capital £30,000, in 16,000 shares of £5 each.—Deposit 10s. per share.

Sanctioned by the approbation and support of the following Noblemen and Gentlemen:

His Grace the Duke of Beaufort.  
 J. D. Berrington, Esq., Woodland Castle.  
 G. G. Bird, Esq., M.D., Swansea.  
 Wm. Chambers, Esq., Llanelly House.  
 W. Chambers, Junr., Esq., Llanelly House.  
 Wm. Samuel Davies, Esq., Grange, Glynneath.  
 Lewis L.L. Dillwyn, Esq., Parkview.  
 Henry Knight Eaton, Esq., Casnew.  
 Wm. Edmund, Esq., Windsor Lodge.  
 Henry Griffith, Esq., Bryn Dafydd.  
 Christopher James, Esq., Bellevue.

**PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE.**  
 G. G. BIRD, Esq., M.D., Swansea.  
 Wm. CHAMBERS, Junr., Esq., Llanelly House.  
 L. L. DILLWYN, Esq., Parkview.  
 C. MORGAN, Esq., Cwm Amman.  
 G. B. MORRIS, Esq., Gabaia.

(With power to add to their number.)  
**ENGINEER**—Felix P. Kover, Esq., London.  
**SURVEYORS**—Mr. James Hall, Swansea; Mr. Wm. Rosser, Llanelly.  
**BANKERS**—The Glamorgan Banking Company, Swansea.  
**Messrs. Wilkins and Co., Llanelly.**  
**Messrs. D. Jones and Co., Llandilo.**

**SOLICITORS**—Messrs. Bush and Mullens, 7, Foultry, London; Messrs. Attwood and Brown, Swansea.  
**SECRETARY**—G. Turton Stodd, Esq., 6, Henthfield-street, Swansea.

**PROSPECTUS.**  
 This line will connect Swansea and the Mumbles, with the Llanelly and Llandilo Railway, at a point near Pontardulais; its length will be about 14 miles, including two miles extension to the Mumbles. It will communicate with the New Swansea Docks, the Town Dock, and the Swansea Canal, and a terminus has been selected most convenient for the accommodation of passengers. This line will afford cheap and pleasant accommodation for the enormous and increasing traffic between Swansea and the delightful and much frequented neighbourhood of the Mumbles, and Longland, Caswell, and other picturesque adjoining bays.

From a point near Blackpill, the main line will proceed through the Clyne, Duvant, Llew, and Loughor valleys, directly across the South Wales coal field, thus opening up all the seams comprised therein, and affording an inexhaustible supply of the best steam, bituminous, and anthracite coal, and also of ironstone of very superior quality.

The district affording all requisites for the establishment of ironworks and other manufactures, there remains wanting but railway accommodation for its complete development.

The agricultural value of the land proposed to be occupied by this line is very moderate, but the convenience that would be afforded by the line for the conveyance of manures from the Town of Swansea, and line from the Mumbles quarries, would undoubtedly be the means of bringing all the contiguous lands into cultivation; and the promoters feel satisfied they will receive the most unqualified support of the land-owners in general.

Friendly negotiations will be entered into with the Llanelly and Llandilo Railway Company, and the North and South Wales Railway Company, which latter purpose ultimately bringing down the line from the North to the South, through Llandilo, affording the means of conveying coal and other materials to a large extent of country, where the consumption is considerable.

As it is manifest that this line must cross the South Wales Railway, one of the first objects of the provisional committee will be to seek an amicable arrangement with the directors of that company, so as to secure every facility for bringing on that line a large increased supply of coal and other traffic.

The inhabitants of the populous districts on the line will have direct railway communication with Swansea and its neighbourhood; and in addition, as soon as the through communication by means of the North and South Wales Railway is fully carried out, a great traffic will be assured in agricultural produce, for consumption at Swansea, and the adjacent iron districts, as well as led ores for the Swansea Smelting Works; and in return, from the latter place there would be a large traffic in manufactured iron, copper, tin-plates, &c., for Liverpool and the North. The encouraging features in this scheme are the absence of any engineering difficulties, and the very moderate estimated cost of its construction, which, with the certainty of its early completion, and an abundant traffic, will admit the scale of fares and tolls being fixed at the lowest possible rates.

The promoters have been urged to include in their present scheme a branch to Penclawd, which they will be disposed to entertain after the formation of the main line has been secured.

The promoters indulge a confident hope, that the public and inhabitants of the district will give their cordial support to this project which must be of the greatest advantage to their interests; and they guarantee that the expenses shall not exceed 5s. per share, in the event of an Act of Parliament not being obtained in the present session.

The plans and sections of the line, together with books of reference, &c., have been deposited in compliance with the Standing Orders of Parliament.

Application for shares to be made to the provisional committee, solicitors, of local agents, abiding to the form annexed; also to F. A. Hulse, Esq., sharebroker, Finch-street, and Messrs. Norman, Fisher, and Fox, sharebrokers, 16, Old Broad St., London.

To the Provisional Committee of the Swansea Bay and Loughor Valley Mineral Junction Railway Company.

Gentlemen,—I request you will allot me shares of £5 each in the capital of the above company, and I hereby agree to accept the same, or such shares as may be allotted to me, and to pay the deposit of 10s. thereon, and also to sign and execute the subscription contract when required.

Dated this ..... day of 185.....

Name of applicant.....  
 Address in full.....  
 Profession or trade.....  
 Address.....

Name of reference.....

# THE SOUTH POLTIMORE (OR BAMPFYLDE) GOLD AND COPPER MINING COMPANY, NORTH MOLTON, COUNTY DEVON.

Conducted on the "COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE."  
 50,000 parts, or shares, of £1 each.—In Certificates to Bearer.

**THE VISCOUNT RANELAGH, 4, Park-place, St. James's.**  
 Lieut.-Col. BROWNLOW KNOX, M.P., 28, Wilton-crescent.  
 CHARLES HENEAGE, Esq., 3, Cadogan-place, Belgrave-square.  
 JOHN BROWN, Esq., 4, Change-alley.  
 RICHARD ARABIN, Esq., 18, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.  
 WILLIAM FELL, Esq., 4, Pancras-lane.  
 RICHARD BARKER, Esq., Keekle Bank, Whitehaven.  
 JOHN WILSON, Esq., Bridge-water Works, St. Helen's.

**CONSULTING ENGINEERS**—Capt. W. S. Moorson, C.E., 17, Great George-st., Westminster.  
**RESIDENT AGENT**—Capt. James Floyd, North Molton.  
**BANKERS**—The London Joint-Stock Bank, 69, Pall Mall.  
**BROKER**—James Bruce Alexander, Esq., 21, Tokenhouse-yard.  
**SOLICITORS**—Messrs. Croft and Wood, 12, Coptic-street, Throgmorton-street.  
**SECRETARY AND PURSER**—Henry Chicheley Croft, Esq.  
**TEMPORARY OFFICES**—VERNON HOUSE, 50, PALL MALL.

**ABSTRACT OF PROSPECTUS.**

The map annexed to the prospectus shows the relative position of the South Poltimore, in the proved district in Devonshire for the production of auriferous ores. The South Poltimore gossan, in parallel to those of the Poltimore and Britannia, and its general character approximates to that of the red gossan of the former, being, however, more densely associated with oxides and sulphates of iron, and consequently more congenial for the production of gold under the new system so successfully demonstrated by Mr. Berdan, and others.

The South Poltimore Mine is introduced under most singular advantages. It has the previous experience of both the Britannia and the Poltimore Companies to guide its course of action, and such improved machinery at command, as warrant the expectation that returns of profit will be promptly made. The question of a remunerative quantity of gold from the gossan is now settled beyond doubt. The trials have been so numerous, and under such various circumstances, that the most sceptical must be convinced. Mr. Berdan certifies that the yield of gold from the South Poltimore gossan is equivalent to 1 oz. 2 dwts. 14½ grs. per ton, while it is an admitted fact that with gentlemen's machines, the gossan can be raised, and the gold produced at the mine for less than 3 dwts. (12s.) per ton, which is the maximum with water power; for Prof. Ansted, in his report to the Society of Arts, says, it will not exceed 13s. 9d. per ton with steam power on the hardest ore, whereas the gossan of the South Poltimore is most easy of reduction, and does no damage to the machine. Its purity is about 1½ carat above standard.

**Windsor Iron Works, Windsor-terrace, City-road, Nov. 21, 1853.**  
 I certify that on the 11th day I passed 8 dwts. of gossan from the South Poltimore Mine, through Mr. Berdan's machine, in each basin, and produced 9 dwts. 3 grs. of gold, which is equivalent to 1 oz. 2 dwts. 14½ grs. per ton.

To the secretary and purser, South Poltimore Mine.

In the adit level, which is now opened to above 80 fms., there is a rich gossan lode, 3 ft. wide, with all the indications usual in a good copper district. In the shaft nearest the adit, which is in course of being opened and made good, the gossan lode is the full size of the shaft at 8 fms. from the surface, many fathoms above the adit. The shafts generally are being cleared, and all the different old workings explored.

In addition to its own auriferous lodes, all those discovered at the Britannia and the Poltimore traverse the South Poltimore, so that the progress made at these mines is developing the resources of the South Poltimore without expense or trouble to the latter. It is considered unnecessary to enter more particularly into the copper resources of the South Poltimore Mine, than to mention the fact that the several lodes intersecting the Poltimore and Britannia properties also traverse this sett, while the established productiveness and value of the former lodes, and the encouraging appearances of the latter, are more than sufficient to satisfy the most sanguine that an ample remunerative revenue may be derived from that source alone. Ore of the value of £50 per ton has been recently taken from the eastern adit level of the Poltimore.

The necessary machinery will be erected forthwith, when the gossan will become a source of immediate revenue. It is calculated at the Poltimore that 300 tons of gossan weekly will yield a profit of upwards of £50,000 per annum, on a return of only 17 dwts. of gold per ton of ore, as estimated by Mr. Wilson.

The sett is on the property of Lord Poltimore, and is situated south of the Poltimore, below the village of Heasley Mill, on the river Mole. The water power is inexhaustible, and includes all that flows from the Britannia and Poltimore. The lease is for 21 years, with a royalty of 1-15th.

A considerable proportion of the necessary capital having been already subscribed by shareholders in the Poltimore and Britannia companies, a limited period only can be given for general applications; and the share list will, therefore, be closed on Saturday, the 21st inst.—Applications for shares to be made to the Committee of Management at the offices, or through the broker, in the usual form.

## THE GOLD DISCOVERIES IN CORNWALL, IN WEST WHEAL JANE, KEA TREMAYNE, AND WHEAL JANE MINES.

Report of experiments on ores from West Wheal Jane, Kea Tremayne, and Wheal Jane Mines, made with Berdan's machine, 24th Dec. 1853.

BY PROFESSORS D. F. ANSTED AND D. CAMPBELL.

**Jan. 9, 1853.**—**SIN.** We attended at the Windsor Iron Works, on the 24th ult., to superintend certain experiments to be made with Mr. Berdan's machine, which we have now to report as follows:—The ores to be experimented on were of four different kinds—No. 1, described as from West Wheal Jane, being a black, highly pyritic muddle, of considerable hardness; No. 2, from Kea Tremayne, also a muddle; No. 3, a gossan from Wheal Jane, soft, and of a brownish-red colour; and No. 4, a muddle from the Wheal Jane.

Quantity of ore of No. 1 was 1 cwt. 2 qrs.; of No. 2, 1 cwt. 1 qr. 3 lbs.; of No. 3, 1 cwt. 1 qr. 2 lbs.; and No. 4, 1 cwt. 1 qr. 9 lbs., all nett.

No. 1 and 2 were first ground, one being put into each of the two basins. The delivery holes in the basins were without gauzes, and the water much more freely supplied in one basin than in the other. The working was very irregular, the number of revolutions of the basins varying from 17 to 21 in a minute, and averaging 18 revolutions. The total time of feeding was 1½ minutes, the basins being allowed to revolve 14½ minutes after completion of feeding. The feeding of both basins was entirely performed by one man.

The other two ores were put into the basins, the circumstances throughout being nearly the same. The total time of grinding was 32½ minutes.

Objection having been made on the occasion of a previous experiment by one of us (Mr. Ansted), in the estimate of the power absorbed, it was thought desirable to set this question entirely at rest, by an actual determination of the adhesive force of the strap upon the loose pulley. This being done, and the proper calculations made, it appeared that, allowing only 5 per cent. for the difference between the fast and loose pulleys, 11½-hp. was the power that might have been absorbed in working the basins. Since, also, it was observed that the strap slipped from time to time during each experiment, and that a doubt, that the whole power was not used, and that the estimate of 12 commercial-hp. power to work the two basins is not too much.

With regard to the quantity capable of being passed through the machine, it does not appear that, under any circumstances, ought it to be expected that this quantity could exceed from 5 to 6 tons in 24 hours, varying according to the hardness of the ore, and the size of pieces of ore supplied to the machine. We consider 5 tons to be an average that would rarely be reached in practice for continuous working during the 24 hours.

The mercury for the four experiments, 16 lbs. to each, was supplied by one of us (Mr. Campbell), perfectly pure, and after the crushing, was removed to the laboratory, and perfectly examined for gold and silver.

The tailings taken at intervals during the experiment, in such a way as fully to detect any imperfection in the working of the machine, were also examined for the amount of gold and silver. The results obtained were as follows:—

No. 1, West Wheal Jane ore, yielded equal to 20zs. 10 dwts. 11 grs. gold of 23 carats 1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100-101-102-103-104-105-106-107-108-109-110-111-112-113-114-115-116-117-118-119-120-121-122-123-124-125-126-127-128-129-130-131-132-133-134-135-136-137-138-139-140-141-142-143-144-145-146-147-148-149-150-151-152-153-154-155-156-157-158-159-160-161-162-163-164-165-166-167-168-169-170-171-172-173-174-175-176-177-178-179-180-181-182-183-184-185-186-187-188-189-190-191-192-193-194-195-196-197-198-199-200-201-202-203-204-205-206-207-208-209-210-211-212-213-214-215-216-217-218-219-220-221-222-223-224-225-226-227-228-229-230-231-232-233-234-235-236-237-238-239-240-241-242-243-244-245-246-247-248-249-250-251-252-253-254-255-256-257-258-259-260-261-262-263-264-265-266-267-268-269-270-271-272-273-274-275-276-277-278-279-280-281-282-283-284-285-286-287-288-289-290-291-292-293-294-295-296-297-298-299-300-301-302-303-304-305-306-307-308-309-310-311-312-313-314-315-316-317-318-319-320-321-322-323-324-325-326-327-328-329-330-331-332-333-334-335-336-337-338-339-340-341-342-343-344-345-346-347-348-349-350-351-352-353-354-355-356-357-358-359-360-361-362-363-364-365-366-367-368-369-370-371-372-373-374-375-376-377-378-379-380-381-382-383-384-385-386-387-388-389-390-391-392-393-394-395-396-397-398-399-400-401-402-403-404-405-406-407-408-409-410-411-412-413-414-415-416-417-418-419-420-421-422-423-424-425-426-427-428-429-430-431-432-433-434-435-436-437-438-439-440-441-442-443-444-445-446-447-448-449-450-451-452-453-454-455-456-457-458-459-460-461-462-463-464-465-466-467-468-469-470-471-472-473-474-475-476-477-478-479-480-481-482-483-484-485-486-487-488-489-490-491-492-493-494-495-496-497-498-499-500-501-502-503-504-505-506-507-508-509-510-511-512-513-514-515-516-517-518-519-520-521-522-523-524-525-526-527-528-529-530-531-532-533-534-535-536-537-538-539-540-541-542-543-544-545-546-547-548-549-550-551-552-553-554-555-556-557-558-559-560-561-562-563-564-565-566-567-568-569-570-571-572-573-574-575-576-577-578-579-580-581-582-583-584-585-586-587-588-589-590-591-592-593-594-595-596-597-598-599-600-601-602-603-604-605-606-607-608-609-610-611-612-613-614-615-616-617-618-619-620-621-622-623-624-625-626-627-628-629-630-631-632-633-634-635-636-637-638-639-640-641-642-643-644-645-646-647-648-649-650-651-652-653-654-655-656-657-658-659-660-661-662-663-664-665-666-667-668-669-670-671-672-673-674-675-676-677-678-679-680-681-682-683-684-685-686-687-688-689-690-691-692-693-694-695-696-697-698-699-700-701-702-703-704-705-706-707-708-709-710-711-712-713-714-715-716-717-718-719-720-721-722-723-724-725-726-727-728-729-730-731-732-733-734-735-736-737-738-739-740-741-742-743-744-745-746-747-748-749-750-751-752-753-754-755-756-757-758-759-760-761-762-763-764-765-766-767-768-769-770-771-772-773-774-775-776-777-778-779-780-781-782-783-784-785-786-787-788-789-790-791-792-793-794-795-796-797-798-799-800-801-802-803-804-805-806-807-808-809-810-811-812-813-814-815-816-817-818-819-820-821-822-823-824-825-826-827-828-829-830-831-832-833-834-835-836-837-838-839-840-841-842-843-844-845-846-847-848-849-850-851-852-853-854-855-856-857-858-859-860-861-862-863-864-865-866-867-868-869-870-871-872-873-874-875-876-877-878-879-880-881-882-883-884-885-886-887-888-889-890-891-892-893-894-895-896-897-898-899-900-901-902-903-904-905-906-907-908-909-910-911-912-913-914-915-916-917-918-919-920-921-922-923-924-925-926-927-928-929-930-931-932-933-934-935-936-937-938-939-940-941-942-943-944-945-946-947-948-949-950-951-952-953-954-955-956-957-958-959-960-961-962-963-964-965-966-967-968-969-970-971-972-973-974-975-976-977-978-979-980-981-982-983-984-985-986-987-988-989-990-991-992-993-994-995-996-997-998-999-1000-1001-1002-1003-1004-1005-1006-1007-1008-1009-1010-1011-1012-1013-1014-1015-1016-1017-1018-1019-1020-1021-1022-1023-1024-1025-1026-1027-1028-1029-1030-1031-1032-1033-1034-1035-1036-1037-1038-1039-1040-1041-1042-1043-1044-1045-1046-1047-1048-1049-1050-1051-1052-1053-1054-1055-1056-1057-1058-1059-1060-1061-1062-1063-1064-1065-1066-1067-1068-1069-1070-1071-1072-1073-1074-1075-1076-1077-1078-1079-1080-1081-1082-1083-1084-1085-1086-1087-1088-1089-1090-1091-1092-1093-1094-1095-1096-1097-1098-1099-1100-1101-1102-1103-1104-1105-1106-1107-1108-1109-1110-1111-1112-1113-1114-1115-1116-1117-1118-1119-1120-1121-1122-1123-1124-1125-1126-1127-1128-1129-1130-1131-



## AUSTRALIAN AND CALIFORNIA GOLD MINING SHAREHOLDERS' COLUMN.

## THE LAKE BATHURST GOLD MINING COMPANY.

A meeting of scripholders in this company was held, on Wednesday, at the London Tavern.

Mr. H. GUELLALLA in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN said, since the last meeting, through the difficulties thrown in the way, they had made but little progress. The committee of investigation had caused to be drawn up a case for the opinion of counsel, considering this company to be one of the greatest frauds ever perpetrated on the public. He was determined, if he could obtain justice by no other means, to act for himself, and institute a criminal prosecution against the directors, although that course would not obtain any satisfaction for the losses by the shareholders. It might be asked how he obtained such a vast amount of information, his reply was, that the parties were generally "peaching," he having received a great number of letters, with the names and addresses of the writers, but marked, "confidential." With regard to the purchase of the property, the information was derived from a communication from Mr. Terrell, a portion of which appeared in the *Mining Journal* of last week, and threw a little light upon the subject; at the time of the purchase the land was under water, and not even fit for agricultural purposes. It was a complete swamp, worse than the bogs in Ireland, and the bargain was concluded without the slightest enquiry or evidence as to the nature of a property in which, upon the faith of the prospectus, parties invested their money, many at from 5s. to 10s. premium on the shares. Although the attendance at the present meeting was small, he had received letters from all parts of the country offering assistance, as there was scarcely a town where a Stock Exchange existed, in which parties had not been victimised, and no one could be surprised at such being the case. When such names as Bevan, Bell, and Denny were in the prospectus, if they had no faith in the names of public men, where were they to invest their money? Terrell did not get the purchase-money, but two directors buy the estate for 8000l., and then sell it to two other directors for 40000 free shares, which realised more than 40,000l., as they were sold to the public at 1/2 to 1/3 prem., and some time after, it was agreed, with Matthews and Terrell, to refer the amount to arbitration, who, knowing they had a piece of valueless ground, submitted it to the decision of Foster Brothers, brokers to the company. It had been stated that the property was auriferous, but no one had been sent out to ascertain that fact; and he believed the company was got up merely for the purpose of buying and selling the shares. Perhaps he could not give a better proof than the circumstance of the company paying, after a lapse of 12 months, in shares and promissory notes, about 9000l. for property which they had bargained between themselves for upwards of 40,000l. There was no doubt Capt. Denny, Mr. Bagshaw, and every one of the directors, were liable: their guilt consisted in sitting at the board, and allowing such proceedings to take place, but that would not exempt them from the consequences, as upon the faith of the prospectus the shares were purchased. They were 'informed' bi-monthly meetings would take place upon the first Tuesday in Jan., and in all these companies they were appointed at the same hour, making them a mere farce. Mr. Bagshaw, Mr. Bell, and Denny were in the prospectus, and Mr. Bevan followed, and as soon as the old ones left, new ones were elected by the directors, and he believed there was not one of the original committee left but Mr. Boyle. They had held a meeting lately, under, as they called it, the Cost-book System, and certainly they ought to have been permitted to see the reports and accounts, and to know the course they intended to pursue; but all the information obtained from Mr. Boyle was, that they were taking the subject into consideration, and were determined to prosecute the vendors to the utmost, but the shareholders had nothing to do with the vendors. At the present time he believed there was about 2s. 6d. per share in hand, but by the end of the year they would be able to give a better shilling would be squandered. He was glad to say that although the Stock Exchange Committee had appeared lukewarm, they were quietly investigating the subject, and a correspondence was at the present time being carried on between them and the committee of the company, which he was satisfied must end in their being excluded. Capt. Denny having stated that there was only 7000 shares issued and paid, although it had been represented to the Stock Exchange Committee that 40,711 shares were sold up. It was an extraordinary fact that no great capitalists had taken up these shares, but they were all purchased by honest tradespeople, who considered it a speculation with fair chances. But these companies were never intended to prosper; they were only got up to rig the market, the directors never moving from their friends; and those unfortunate holders must now make a determined effort, if they intended to get anything from them. He (the chairman) would ask Mr. Lindo to read the opinion of counsel, and answer. (Mr. Lindo then read that document, which appeared in the *Mining Journal* of the 7th inst.)

Mr. Lindo said he had a few observations to make—Capt. Denny did positively state that about 7000l. was received from the public, and not more than 1000l. expended. He (Mr. Lindo) had taken a prominent part in getting at the facts of this company, to see what position they were in, and had several interviews with Mr. Boyle, who said he was ready to give every assistance to the scripholders, but that they were taking counsel's opinion, and could give no information until that was obtained. He pressed them to convene a meeting of the scripholders, and they appeared to agree with the suggestion, but up to the present time had failed to do so, alleging that counsel's opinion was not received, although it was certainly extraordinary that a gentleman like Mr. Boyle, who was a barrister, should decline to act except under the advice of counsel, and from their pursuing that course, they must have some potent reason for it. But the rights of the committee were very different from the rights of the shareholders; they have, however, been decided, if such is the case, we are sorry for them; the law is clear, that if a prospectus is issued with statements, they are liable, if the shares were bought upon the faith of those statements. If they decided upon an action at law, it would not be attended with any great expense, but could only be adopted against an individual, whilst by act in Chancery, the whole body could be brought before the court. He would now move the following resolution:—"That the shareholders in the Lake Bathurst Gold Mining Company having been induced by the false representations contained in the prospectus to invest their money in the undertaking, it is resolved, that immediate application be made to the directors for a return of the money paid on the shares, and in the event of their not complying therewith, that proceedings, legal or otherwise, as advised, be forthwith taken against them, with the view to enforce the rights of the scripholders." Mr. Lindo added, that the prospectus stated the property consisted of 500 acres of auriferous land, and this was taken without sending out any person to ascertain the fact.—Mr. McCulloch seconded the resolution.

Mr. BAGSHAW, M.P., said he considered it a great honour to place him upon the committee of investigation, notwithstanding the manner he had been attacked, but he would show how the case really stood. On the 4th Feb., 1852, long after the formation of the company and publication of the prospectus, he applied to him to become one of the directors, and he considered at that period the gold mining companies were much the same as railway companies: in 1845 a great many railway companies failed, which had since been brought out successfully, and in his opinion the same would be the result of these gold companies. It had been stated that they had agreed to send out parties to examine the property; if they had been standing alone they would have been wrong in doing so, but they were acting in co-operation with the Australian Freehold Company, whose property adjoined that of the Lake Bathurst, and he wished to know whether the directors were not intending to give the shareholders by a return of the money paid on the shares, the benefit of the company, instead of sending out others at an enormous expense. They had waited with the greatest impatience for the report, and the first intimation he received was through a Sydney paper, which stated that all the gold companies were bubbles, and the Lake Bathurst the worst. Upon receipt of this intelligence, he immediately communicated with the secretary, who assured him that it was a gross fabrication, and induced documents from Mr. Langley, the Government surveyor in the colony, and a gentleman upon whom the utmost reliance could be placed; but this letter proved to be a forgery, and hence all their disasters arose. It had been said that the directors were angry; but, on the contrary, he could assure them that every exertion had been made to obtain the return of the shares from the vendors. The question was, how they were to get back their money, the directors had no wish to withhold it, but the scripholders ought to come forward and sign the cost-book. He had never touched their pelf, and had always exerted himself to the utmost for the interests of the company, and stood by it as long as there was a chance of his being of service. He would recommend them to sign the cost-book; they would then have the whole of the facts under their control, and have the fullest opportunity of prosecuting the guilty parties: the scripholders must make themselves part and parcel of the company, for if they did not, they could not help them.

Mr. MANN said he bought 400 shares, and trusted legal proceedings would be taken against the directors.

Mr. GUELLALLA having replied, a very stormy debate ensued, which ended in the chairman dissolving the meeting amidst the greatest confusion, without putting the resolution to the vote.

## THE BRITISH AUSTRALIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.

Established in Sydney. Capital, 200,000l., in 200,000 shares of 1l. each. Paid up in full and without any further liability: 50,000 shares reserved for Australia. Committee of Management in Australia.—Edward Hammond Hargreaves, the first discoverer of gold in Australia; Richard Fawcett, George-street, Sydney; John Orr, Sydney and Melbourne.

Committee for the London Agency.—Charles Heneage, 3, Cadogan-place; William Prince, 5, Hyde-park-gate; Erving Fox Colquhoun, Esq., 3, Stratford-place; George Bargo, Esq., Shaftesbury-crescent; Pimlico; Richard Ward, Esq., New City Chambers; Henry Thomas Ryde, Esq., Mecklenburg Cottage, Mecklenburg-square; John Moorhouse, Esq., 12, Billiter-street; Edward Davis, Esq., Herne Bay. Trustees: George Stone, Esq., banker, Lombard-street; James Colquhoun, LL.D.; Charles Heneage, Esq.—Bankers: Sydney, the Union Bank of Australia; London, Messrs. Martin, Stone, and Martin, 58, Lombard-street.—Solicitors: Sydney, Randolph John Want, Esq.; London, F. P. Chappell, Esq., 23, Golden-square.—Stock-broker: Mr. F. A. Hells, 21, Finch-lane.—London Secretary: Mr. H. A. Drake.—Offices in Sydney, 481, George-street; in London, 26, Moorgate-street.

The company being established in Sydney, the liability of each shareholder is limited to the amount of his shares, which are paid up in full on allotment. The shareholders are subject to no call, and are not required to sign any deed, as the annexed opinion of Sir Frederick Thesiger will show:—"Careful estimates have been procured as to the expense of steam-engines and other machinery, the necessary staff of engineers, superintendents, and labourers, from which it appears that the proposed capital will be ample for all purposes, and any surplus funds which may remain in hand will be invested in Government Securities in the names of trustees." The promoters of the company in Sydney reserve 25,000 shares, in payment for the leases (which are granted without the reservation of any rent or royalty), and for all preliminary expenses up to the 1st November, 1851.

It will be observed that this is not put forward as a new company, but as one that was already established in Sydney for working gold, and the prospectus states that the committee of management there had secured a plot of ground 600 yards square at the Wellington Creek, upon a lease for 21 years, and another estate for the same term, extending about 20 miles on the banks of the Hudson River. A dividend was also anticipated within the year; but now two years have elapsed without even an account of how our money has been disposed of. The public, on the faith of these statements, took their shares, and it now appears that no leases had ever been granted of the property. Not one, it is believed, of the 50,000 shares reserved for Sydney have been paid on them. Finding they could not get gulls in England for a capital of 200,000l., they reduced it at the onset to 100,000l., without consulting the shareholders. It cannot be denied that the directors have been highly successful in extracting gold from our pockets, that the auriferous deposits were easily found by them at the bankers in Lombard-street, and that we are now "all abroad" instead of our lands. A public meeting was announced in June, 1853, which has never taken place; but now a requisition signed by 32 shareholders, representing 1115 shares, I did not ask any one to sign, and did not advertise, excepting daily in three newspapers and the *Mining*

*Journal*, as our agitating expenses are getting heavy. Mr. Oakly, holding 3000 shares, was too late to sign. I have now to request the directors to publish a balance-sheet, at the latest in your *Journal* of Saturday, the 21st, in order that the shareholders may have a few days to decide as to the best course to be pursued. If they object to this, I hope it will lie at the office four or five days prior to the 21st, as in case of neither of these suggestions being carried out, I shall move an adjournment, to enable us to dissect the accounts. This company was "got up" by Mr. W. Fawcett, who came over from Australia towards the end of 1851, and went to the silk houses in Chesapeake, asking every one to become directors, and offering as a bait a large number of free shares. It is said that he showed letters to the present directors from his own brother, Orr, and Hargreaves, authorising him to form a London agency. When he returned to Sydney, these three gentlemen indignantly repudiated all his acts, and stated the letters were forgeries, if any had been shown. What was then the duty of the directors in London? Why, of course, to have instantly called the shareholders together, and candidly told them they had been grossly deceived by these forgeries. To show how necessary it is for innocent people to explain a false position, in which they may have been placed from due want of caution, I need only mention that letters from Sydney state "perhaps he did not show the necessary authority duly signed, as that yet remains to be proved." I am quite willing to put the most charitable construction on all this, and will admit candidly that such is my own private impression, although it may not be general. We have now to learn how many free shares Mr. William Fawcett got, and if he distributed any in London. As soon as it turned out that all the statements upon which the company had been formed were untrue, and that there was neither a company in existence in Sydney at the time, nor land secured on lease, the concern should instantly have been wound up, instead of which they have been wasting the funds of the company illegally, by tramping all about Australia. The following extraordinary paragraph appeared lately, signed by Mr. Arako, the secretary of the London Agency, in the *Mining Journal*, dated 16th Dec. 1853:—"The arrangements for completing the colonial board, and registering the company are not yet terminated." This is putting "their foot into it" with a vengeance, and making a most important admission which they will know very shortly to their cost, when an original allottee sues the directors here for the recovery of 20s. per share in full, obtained from him under false pretences. They say at one time they are only agents of the board in Australia, but now it seems they are principals, and selecting "birds of a feather." I never peruse gold mining reports without a smile, as some of the names are appropriate to our present position. I read the third location in the south-west the Owens, as here we must expect to be "done brown." Then it is very unpleasant being reminded of the gulls running into Ball's Creek, seeing that several large gulls have lately run into Moorgate-street, requiring investigation. The announced amalgamation with the Australian Mutual, twelve months ago, ought to have taken place, as they resemble each other in many respects, being "much of a muchness." H. GUELLALLA. 17, Kings Arms-yard, Jan. 10, 1854.

## THE GREAT NUGGET VEIN GOLD MINING COMPANY OF AUSTRALIA.

Established in Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales. Dividends payable in London and Sydney. Capital, 200,000l., in 100,000 shares of 2l. each, one-third of the shares reserved for London. Trustees.—Robert Thomas, Esq.; Thomas Whistler Smith, Esq.; Robert Tooth, Esq. Directors.—Thomas Holt, Jun., Esq., chairman; Thomas S. Mort, Esq., deputy-chairman; Benjamin Buchanan, Esq.; Michael Metcalfe, Esq.; John Croft, Esq.; Edwin Tooth, Esq.

Bankers: In Sydney, the Commercial Banking Company. In London, Messrs. Heywood, Kennards, and Co.—London agents: Messrs. Duncan, Dunbar, and Sons.

CAPITAL STOCK.—100,000 shares, at 2l. each. £200,000 0 0

Materials, &c., of plant at Louisa Creek, received 1,813 10 8

Gold, produce of mines received from ditto at period of transfer 2,996 9 10

Claims and mines possession transferred 61,853 19 6

Interest on deposit paid after date of notice 8 15 11

Premium of 25s. upon 31,335 shares sold in London. £39,108 13 0

Less charges of sale on all London transactions, commission, brokerage, freight, insurance of consignments of gold, incidentals, &c. 8,438 4 10= 30,730 10 2

Profit upon part of a consignment of gold, per Roman Emperor, account sales advised 149 13 0

Premium on forfeited shares sold in Sydney 403 5 0

Gold, produce of certain experiments by secretary and others 69 15 3

Profit on sale of certain experiments by secretary and others 272 8 0

Interest on bills receivable 211 4 8

Total £208,500 12 6

Paid original proprietors, as per agreement, one-third shares £66,666 6 6

CHARGES.—Nett expenses of Louisa Creek 1,016 10 9

Directors' fees 300 0 0

Printing and advertising, stationery, &c. 103 17 9

Law expenses 307 0 0

Salaries and allowances 659 8 4

Petty cash 29 16 0

Colonial Gold Company's grant towards expenses of transport of machinery 500 0 0

Ditto " " " " of flour 21 18 0

Travelling expenses " " " 41 0 0

Royalty upon produce of certain experiments 3 10 8

Furniture account, returned to Mr. C. Lowe 14 15 0

Office rent 17 10 0

Balance 228,613 15 4

Total £298,500 12 6

The chairman then rose and explained to the meeting the terms upon which one-third of the shares of the company had been remitted for sale to England, which were briefly these,—that they should be sold at a premium of 10s. to cover the expenses of their sale, and to place them on a footing with the shares of holders in the colony, whose money it was anticipated would be made use of some eight or ten months before that from England could be received; but, at the same time, it was suggested to the agents, that they had better dispose of them by tender, and at an higher rate than the public might offer, or as their discretion might dictate. They had adopted a fixed rate of 25s., and being possessed of the best information on this head to guide them, they had no doubt acted for the best in doing so. He (the chairman) had felt with his brother directors that much responsibility had been incurred in bringing the company before the public, and more especially in transmitting the shares for sale to a distance of 16,000 miles, where parties could purchase them only on the faith of the representations of the directors, and their implicit confidence in the honour and integrity of the directors that they would not knowingly mislead or deceive them; but the favourable reports which had been received from the mines, among which was that of the secretary just read, had in a great measure relieved them, and he had no doubt but that when the Colonial Gold Company were in a position to fulfil the terms of their agreement, and crush 50 tons of quartz, and wash 50 tons of alluvium per diem, brilliant results would be realised—in fact, must be realised, from what is already known.

SIR,—I deeply regret to be obliged most severely to comment on all concerned in this undertaking—in fact, I have rarely perused such a balance-sheet emanating from gentlemen of standing. The London shareholders have good grounds for their dissatisfaction and discontent, as I shall now be prepared to show. To Mr. Duncan Dunbar, I say, you hold a high position in society and in commerce, and most deservedly so, for your enterprise. As you "endorsed" this company, by becoming the London agents, you have been instrumental in drawing enormous sums from the pockets of the public, since the latter rushed to secure shares in a scheme sanctioned by you. It was foolish enough to purchase, for this reason alone, at 1/2 premium. You may reply, "You need not have done so without it pleased you." Granted; but when gross irregularities have been since committed in Sydney, I think you bound by all the laws of honour and morality to assist us in the steps we are about to take in self-defence to protect our interests. It is quite clear that the dividend just made has been paid out of capital, and is, therefore, purely fictitious; as the

Total receipts from gold produced at mines, and purchased gold, as per account. £1102 12 1

Total expenses at Louisa Creek, directors' fees, &c., as per account 3220 17 2

Profit applicable to a dividend £881 14 11

or 2d. per share! We will assume the mines and claims at Louisa Creek to be worth 66,666l., for the sake of argument only; but, before doing so, I should like to know the names of the vendors, as latterly I have become very suspicious. It seems they consented to receive in shares this sum, which was to be one-third of the share capital, the other two-thirds being for the working expenses, &c.: 27,630 shares were then issued in Sydney at 2l., the first call being made of 10s.: 31,335 shares were sold in London at 3l. 5s. per share. I pass over Duncan Dunbar's charges of 8488l. 4s. 10d., considering it in the light of an ordinary mercantile transaction; but the favourable reports which had been received from the mines, among which was that of the secretary just read, had in a great measure relieved them, and he had no doubt but that when the Colonial Gold Company were in a position to fulfil the terms of their agreement, and crush 50 tons of quartz, and wash 50 tons of alluvium per diem, brilliant results would be realised—in fact, must be realised, from what is already known.

I have, however, nearly as true as there was only 881l. 14s. 11d. to divide, those who paid 2l. were fairly entitled to 3/4d. per share, but those who only paid 10s. were only entitled to 3/4d.; I think I can guess who holds the latter class of shares. Several other large parcels of shares have been sent over here for sale, and one consignment alone of 12,300 was sold at 1/2 prem., or 30s. 10d.; in fact, they are arriving daily by every steamer, and I think it is my duty to inform the public the quality of the article they are now buying. Of course, Duncan Dunbar has nothing to do with these large shipments on private account; indeed, I should say he was thoroughly disgusted thereby. I shall call a meeting next week at the London Tavern, in which I shall propose resolutions condemning the proceedings of the directors, and showing our determination to have a voice in the management, by appointing a London board of management, as at present. I am credibly informed nearly 60,000 shares are held in the United Kingdom, not one of which was purchased at less than 65s. per share. If the person qualified for chairman should be decided on to be who showed a want of common sense, I think I may put forward my claim, as I paid 135s. per share. Within six months after this purchase I am coolly told that such a large capital is not requisite abroad, and I am repaid 10s. per share, or 50 per cent. of the capital, but not a farthing of the premium. It is now too late to bewail, but I should like to have my friend Quaker's opinion of the accounts published above, and ask him in sober earnest, could we do such things in England without being severely criticised? However, whatever is done cannot be undone, and we must now look to the future, of which, I am sorry to say, I can give but a gloomy prospect, unless firmness, energy, and decision be instantly shown by the shareholders. I have reserved the most curious fact to the last, which is, my Sydney friends inform me, that by the Colonial Deed of Corporation we can have no voice in the management, even though 90,000 out of the 100,000 should be held here. I believe this to be the fact, which shows the imperative necessity of our endeavouring to remedy the case. Would one of us taken a share, if all I have written had been known? There has been infamous

concealment, and I hope now alterations will be made in the deed to admit of our wishes being carried out without further loss of time. H. GUELLALLA. 17, Kings Arms-yard, Jan. 12.

Memorandum, showing the financial position of the company's affairs after return of 50 per cent. of capital, and payment of 2s. and 1s. per share respectively, as resolved upon by adoption of directors' report at meeting of shareholders, held in Sydney on the 18th July, 1853:—

Due upon 10s. shares not paid up, 27,630, at 50s. ...	£ 41,445 0 0
In hands of London agents ...	12,400 10 2
Specie in transit, per Australian ...	10,000 0 0
Gold in possession of secretary ...	60 15 5
Due from R. Gordon for 2l. shares not paid ...	3 0 0
Cash lodged at Commercial Bank ...	89,885 11 4
Consignments of gold, per Roman Emperor ...	4,664 18 1
Ditto Oriental, in possession of Colonial Gold Co. ...	6,740 0 6
Materials, &c., in possession of Colonial Gold Co. ...	1,517 18 4
Miscellaneous effects ...	40 2 0
Mines and claims at Louisa Creek ...	61,853 19 6= £228,613 15 4
Return of 50 per cent. of capital on 72,370 2l. shares	72,370 0 0
Payment of 2s. per share thereon ...	7,237 0 0
Ditto 1s. per share on 27,630 shares, upon which only 10s. have been paid ...	1,281 10 0
Amount of call on 27,630 shares, upon which only 10s. have been paid, which, in consequence of the above return, will not now be made ...	27,630 0 0= 108,618 10 0

Remaining £119,995 5 4

Being equal to 100,000 shares, at 1l. each £100,000 0 0

And a surplus of 19,995 5 4= £119,995 5 4

## THE CORDILLERA COMPANY.

SIR,—One of the weakest attempts at "touting" I have ever perused appeared in your *Journal* last week, signed by "Investigator," denying the correctness of statements I have recently made at the London Tavern; but not bringing forward one fact to controvert the thousand and one I have put forth, and for the best of reasons, because neither himself nor any one else can do so. He may think my attacks senseless; but for my part I think the public have been plundered long enough with impunity, and am determined not to cease till all the bubbles have vanished. I refer him to the legal opinion just published by you on the gold companies, by which he will see "that I am ordered not to sign any cost-book" now, as I thereby approve of the acts of the directors, and place myself out of court in any proceedings in equity that I may be advised to commence. Talking of "cost-book," how ably another of your correspondents, "A Small Shareholder" in the Great Crinoid Mine, mourns over the liberties that have been taken with it, when he says "never has any system been so wronged;" and I agree with him, that now his name from the way in which it is abused by needy adventurers is sufficient to deter all prudent and honest men from being in connection with it. There is not the slightest affinity between the cost-book of the gold mining companies and that enunciated in the able Treatise lately published in your *Journal*. Another of your correspondents, "E. R." speaks most disparagingly of the efforts I am making to remove the film from the eyes of the public; but he will change his mind before the end of the year. He does not cite one bona fide company in defence, knowing well I should pounce down upon him with a mass of data to crumble his favourite scheme.

"Investigator" does quote one, the Cordillera Company, and has made an unfortunate selection. It is under the cost-book. A balance-sheet ought to be published every two months, and every shareholder ought to know the position of the mine. I hold 100 shares in this concern, and will be greatly obliged if "Investigator" will take 10 of his shares to the office, and get me a copy of the last account made up. I shall be satisfied even with knowing what is the balance in hand. If he refuses this public challenge, let him own himself vanquished. It is a perfect farce to maintain all this mystery and concealment, causing myself and others much expense, annoyance, and trouble, to unravel that which no honest man should for an instant fear. The Cordillera was admitted on the Stock Exchange, October 1852, with only 23,335 shares paid on; as it was stated to the committee that 24,000 were reserved for the purchase of the Segenhe estate, but were not to be handed over till it had been inspected. How many shares are now out? I should not trouble him with these questions but for my profound ignorance of these statistics, arising from such information being most illegally withheld from myself and 99 out of 100 of the scripholders, which prevents our having any confidence in the concern.—H. GUELLALLA: Jan. 11.

## Original Correspondence.

## PORT PHILIP AND COLONIAL GOLD COMPANY.

SIR,—As the pressure upon your space at this season has prevented the consecutive publication of my three letters from time to time, as the subject of the published advice, &c., dictated their contents, I think it may be convenient to withhold them at present. Matters have made considerable progress since they were written, such as I was asked at a distance of 12,000 miles by an absent and esteemed friend, after repeated remonstrances had been unreluctant to, to watch the course of events in this country, and check any further attempts to gull the public—to stimulate, if need appeared, the shareholders and directors to enquiry after truth and reform, and to place the actual value of the property which Mr. Evan Hopkins had invincibly created in a correct light before the public, until the fountain of truth could return, and show us all things. That period is now at hand. Such a man requires no aid from me except in absence. I wish by every means to avoid the imputation of officiousness, and every interference with competent persons in what does not concern me. Extraordinary perversions, bringing extraordinary dangers to a property I had commended to many, impelled me to risk the responsibility of a very decided tone, under feelings of astonishment and indignation, which every succeeding mail increased. I was no prejudiced assailant of the board; if I had a prejudice it was in its favour, as my printed letters show up to the date when such incredible revelations flashed upon my attention. Enquiry has begun—that is all that is needed, and I may now resign, unless especial occasion demands a task of great delicacy, which I have endeavoured to perform honestly as best I could, with anxiety and very great pain. When directors, by an active share in the mismanagement, and by the time to read the copious, masterly, and luminous despatches, which have conveyed every fortnight to London since the 10th June, 1852, the minutest particulars of this important company's transactions in Australia, there cannot for one moment be any longer two sides to the question of misconduct. Their effect will not be diminished by long concealment; in fact, they have been concealed too assiduously and too long; remonstrances which appearing from time to time in due order might have burned away as a gentle flame, and been quietly attended to, will now burst out with the accumulated force of an explosion. The illegal omission to hold the annual meeting in March 1851, as a substitute for which the fire and faction reports were circulated, suspended the office of auditor, and thus aided in promoting the illegal concealment; for had the shareholders had their legal auditor during the past year, his privileged access to the accounts and documents would have made what has been perpetrated impossible.

I presume the shareholders have now taken the proper steps to have their auditor, without which there can be no legal audit at a meeting; but in any case I do not see how it is possible for any auditor to pass the accounts, unexamined for two years, and make the special report enjoined on particular documents, until the superintendent of the company arrives here in March to explain them. This will be the period of exactly two years since the first meeting. In the meantime the proprietors, by acquiring a pretty adequate knowledge of how much there is to explain. The directors and the shareholders consist of more than two persons; and not many individuals, I think, will be eager to volunteer a share of the responsibilities, which are made clear as daylight by Mr. Evan Hopkins's numerous official communications. I quite agree with Mr. Guedalla, that this company would have done far better without a board. It is my opinion that, in the absence of this impediment, the shares would at this moment have been not seven times only, but 70 times their temporary inflated value. Any competent person reading Mr. Hopkins's communications, and *ad libitum moderata*—will see at once that such a position as this date might have been divided among the proprietors; and what would have been in that case the market value of the shares, I must leave those practised in such calculations to estimate, as also the folly of the present panic, even were the melting office the only prospect. But, however the proprietors and their trustees arrange and perform their respective duties; whether the proprietors shall condemn or applaud the losses they have suffered; whether the board shall escape harmless from the mess in which it is placed—and a mess it is, indeed; one fact can never be obliterated, the *past conduct towards Mr. Hopkins*. This I must say, I am not now a child. I have seen some thing of the workings and misdoings of men to men, and some of a very dark character, but I had the investigation of this affair. I could not be prepared to believe that two creatures could be found in the world to treat a well-tried friend as this gentleman has been treated. Some individuals may derive their amusement in playing at cup-and-ball with the feelings and characters of their fellow-beings; statesmen may hold it is their special art to use oaths and promises as the sugar-plums to deceive grown children; but I consider that private diplomatists, if we were only able to forget the misery they spread around them—Machiavelli in commerce—were the most trumpet characters of which it is possible to conceive the existence. DAVID MURPHY. Jan. 10.

## GRANITE, POLTIMORE, COPPER, GOLD, &amp;c.

SIR,—Mr. Ennor's letter reminds me I have not answered Mr. Patterson, which I intended to do at the time, only pressing engagements hindered me. Admitting what cannot be denied, that De la Beche is an observer, it follows so much the more, that granite is a matter of theory to dispute, whether water or the action of the forces of granite elevations, and the clay-slate abutting on them to a certain distance, are favourable for metalliferous accretions; but what is the metalliferous state of granite surfaces, supposed to exist, a mile, or more, or less, vertically from the surface, or of the clay-slate overlying them, no man can observe, for no man has seen. Such depths are so far removed from that atmospheric action which is proved in various degrees to affect the development of various metals in lodes, that the presumption is, there may possibly be no such affection as alleged by the speculators whom Mr. Patterson represents. When once the observation has been made, it may then be immaterial, as a matter of theory to dispute, whether water or the action of the forces of granite elevations, and the clay-slate abutting on them to a certain distance, are favourable for metalliferous accretions; but what is the metalliferous state of granite surfaces, supposed to exist, a mile, or more, or less, vertically from the surface, or of the clay-slate overlying them, no man can observe, for no man has seen. Such depths are so far removed from that atmospheric action which is proved in various degrees to affect the development of various metals in lodes, that the presumption is, there may possibly be no such affection as alleged by the speculators whom Mr. Patterson represents. When once the observation has been made, it may then be immaterial, as a matter of theory to dispute, whether water or the action of the forces of granite elevations, and the clay-slate abutting on them to a certain distance, are favourable for metalliferous accretions; but what is the metalliferous state of granite surfaces, supposed to exist, a mile, or more, or less, vertically from the surface, or of the clay-slate overlying them, no man can observe, for no man has seen. Such depths are so far removed from that atmospheric action which is proved in various degrees to affect the development of various metals in lodes, that the presumption is, there may possibly be no such affection as alleged by the speculators whom Mr. Patterson represents. When once the observation has been made, it may then be immaterial, as a matter of theory to dispute, whether water or the action of the forces of granite elevations, and the clay-slate abutting on them to a certain distance, are favourable for metalliferous accretions; but what is the metalliferous state of granite surfaces, supposed to exist, a mile, or more, or less, vertically from the surface, or of the clay-slate overlying them, no man can observe, for no man has seen. Such depths are so far removed from that atmospheric action which is proved in various degrees to affect the development of various metals in lodes, that the presumption is, there may possibly be no such affection as alleged by the speculators whom Mr. Patterson represents. When once the observation has been made, it may then be immaterial, as a matter of theory to dispute, whether water or the action of the forces of granite elevations, and the clay-slate abutting on them to a certain distance, are favourable for metalliferous accretions; but what is the metalliferous state of granite surfaces, supposed to exist, a mile, or more, or less, vertically from the surface, or of the clay-slate overlying them, no man can observe, for no man has seen. Such depths are so far removed from that atmospheric action which is proved in various degrees to affect the development of various metals in lodes, that the presumption is, there may possibly be no such affection as alleged by the speculators whom Mr. Patterson represents. When once the observation has been made, it may then be immaterial, as a matter of theory to dispute, whether water or the action of the forces of granite elevations, and the clay-slate abutting on them to a certain distance, are favourable for metalliferous accretions; but what is the metalliferous state of granite surfaces, supposed to exist, a mile, or more, or less, vertically from the surface, or of the clay-slate overlying them, no man can observe, for no man has seen. Such depths are so far removed



## THE GOLD DISCOVERIES IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Sir,—No impartial and unprejudiced person can read the observations in the *Mining Journal* respecting the recent gold discoveries, without being impressed with the extraordinary nature of the prospects opened to view. It is undeniably evident, that by the agency of Berdan's machine, and also of that of Mr. Perkes, both, no doubt, admirable in their effects,—gold has been discovered in substances and in situations where, hitherto, the most sanguine gold-seeker never thought of looking; although, now that the treasure is found, there are still persons who will tell you that the gold has been long ago tried and found wanting; and they will also tell you that the gold is limited in quantity, even if produced in gold; but these "old men" may now hide their diminished heads, and confess that the modern science and enterprise have stormed the fortress of prejudice, and brought to light the hidden stores which Nature has laid up in this favoured land, as well as in the more distant countries of Australia and California. But, Sir, now that the discovery is made, I, as a holder of shares in some of these Cornish mines, would wish to see the produce turned to the best account; and, therefore, suggest that these gold-producing goseans, or pyrites, or whatever else they may be, should be offered for sale by public ticketing, in the same way that copper ore is sold. Surely, Sir, there are many establishments now ready to reduce these gold ores, and public competition would soon test their value, and ensure a fair remunerative price. Besides established works, I see advertised the Blisoe Bridge Gold Amalgamating Company, who have taken the works of the Tin Smelting Company, and I do not doubt that there are other tin companies who are quite ready to turn their tin into gold, or their works into tin; so that, with the aid of Berdan's and Perkes's machines, we may have to add another product at the front of Old Cornwall's motto, and say, "Gold, copper, tin, and fish."—YOUNG ENGLAND.

## GOLD AT DARTMOOR.

Sir,—Having a large interest in several mines on one of the flanks of Dartmoor, and seeing that the geological conditions of these mines were similar to those of the gold-producing rocks in other parts of the world, I had two boxes from one of them sent to Mr. Berdan, for trial by his machine. The contents consisted of the ore from the adit level, about 50 fms. below the surface; the other contained silver-lead, taken from the 20 fms. level, below the adit. I chanced to be in London shortly after these boxes were sent off, and I therefore applied for, and readily obtained, an appointment, to make the trials in my presence. The results were as follows:—200 lbs. of gosean yielded at the rate of 1 oz. 2 dwts. per ton; the silver-lead nothing. The trials appeared to me to be conducted with perfect fairness and honesty. On my return, I suggested to the committee that an examination of the quantity of gosean to be found on the mine should be made, which resulted in a statement that about 50,000 tons could be raised, and that the parcel of the gosean taken from the same place as that tried by Berdan's machine, and also another sample from the surface, should be sent to Messrs. Johnson and Matthey, to be assayed for gold in the usual way. Two pounds of each were accordingly sent, and Messrs. Johnson and Matthey reported that they found no gold in either. I then immediately wrote to Mr. Berdan, and told him I thought it was due to the credit of all parties that another trial of the gosean, taken from the same place as that before tried by him, should be made in the presence of Mr. Johnson. To this Mr. Berdan immediately replied that the machine should be at Mr. Johnson's disposal for the purpose, and he hoped the second trial of the gosean with own men and his own quicksilver. I attended the second trial of the gosean, with Mr. Wescombe, the secretary of the mine from which it was taken, on the 3rd inst. Mr. Johnson was there, with two of his own men; he had the machines carefully washed and cleaned; he brought with him two parcels of the gosean, of about 200 lbs. each, to be tried, one from the adit level which had already given at the rate of 1 oz. 2 dwts. per ton by the machine, and the other from the surface, which had not been tested by the machine. Mr. Johnson's own men fed the machine, and Mr. Berdan's men were requested not to interfere, except called on, and all other parties were kept off from the machine during the trial. Mr. Berdan and his clerk left the building during the experiment, and returned only at its conclusion. The result of the trial was that the gosean from the surface yielded nothing, whilst that taken from the adit level yielded a button of gold a trifle heavier than that from the gosean taken from the same place on the former experiment, thereby confirming the truth of such former experiment. Mr. Johnson assayed these two last lots, but I have not heard the result. It may be well to say that, in making these experiments, I have simply in view the testing the value of property in which I am largely interested: I neither bought or sold, and in consequence of these experiments, nor do I care whether they add or take to the market value of the property, or whether they are of any intrinsic value. I have tried four other experiments, with other lots of which two yielded gold, and two nothing. I think it but justice to Mr. Berdan to say that in the experiments above referred to, as well as in my general intercourse with him, he has impressed me with the opinion that he is incapable of fraud or deception. He appears so confidently to rely on the capabilities of his machine for the reducing and amalgamating auriferous ores, that I infer he would be the first to resent any attempt at trickery with it. I enclose my card and address, which you may give to any party desirous of obtaining further information.—*Exton Hotel, Jan., 1851.*

## THE RIVAL REDUCTION MACHINES.

Sir,—Being interested as a shareholder in the Poltimore Mines, in Devonshire, and in one of the earliest Californian adventures, and holding the opinion that no valid reason has yet been given against those who maintain there is gold in England, I have taken a warm interest in the reports of the various experiments in crushing and amalgamating the goseans of this country and the quartz from abroad. I am perfectly unbiased and unprejudiced in the matter, except as a considerable holder in the above companies, and, therefore, anxious to find out the best working machine. As a purchaser of crushing machines, I have nothing to do with Mr. Berdan or Mr. Perkes, or the third party, who was so very anxious for a wager some time ago. All I have to do is to endeavour to get the best machine I can for my money—not for a small saving of 1000, or 4000, in the first cost—but which machine will get through the greatest quantity of mineral and produce the best results; or, in other words, reduce the material it is operating upon to the finest powder. With these objects in view, I deprecate very strongly the unfair and intemperate letter in your *Journal* of the 24th Dec. of a writer, calling himself "John Bull," and who is completely refuted by Mr. Perkes in your last *Journal*. Mr. Perkes states the question in its proper light as between the patents of crushing engines and the mining companies, when he says "his machine will do more work, with less power to move it, and give a better result from the same material." Now, Sir, all this is easily capable of proof; and Mr. Bull, who I much fear is no real bull after all, perhaps only a frog, need not chafe himself into a fury about it. Let a few tons of gosean from the same heap be sent up from Devonshire or elsewhere, and divided by disinterested parties, and one-half sent to the writer, and the results of both trials be also reported by third parties. The patentee who refuses this trial should consider himself beaten. I have no comment which to my mind is strongly in favour of Mr. Perkes—namely, that he passes his crushed material through a gauge of 6400 meshes to the square inch, whilst Mr. Berdan can only use a gauge of 3600 meshes. This fact, if established, is almost conclusive in favour of Mr. Perkes. I could have only wished for another—viz., which machine will bear the greatest "wear and tear" the longest. I entirely agree with the opinion expressed by Mr. Musket, that good results depend on "fine crushing."—*Cumberland, Jan. 5.* ONE INTERESTED IN GOLD MINING.

## THE "CRUSHERS."—No. IV.

Sir,—Ingratitude in return for good intentions and great efforts in behalf of another is a grievous to be borne. If Mr. Perkes's great conical rollers had passed over my frail body, it would not have been more effectively crushed than my poor spirits were by his tremendous "crusher." No. 3. in your *Journal* of the 31st ult. Mr. Editor permitted me to say, that I lay no small degree of the blame of separating choice friends at your door; my statements in relation to Mr. Perkes's offer to the Britannia Company were quoted, *verbatim et liberatim et punctuatum* from your own *Journal*, and why Mr. Perkes has taken me to task instead of yourself, for his not being correctly reported, is more than I know. I think, however, having been the principal cause of the difference between Mr. Perkes and myself, I have a right to require that you would do all in your power to restore friendly relations between us. Trusting, then, that through your kind offices all will be made right, I shall proceed, as if nothing very serious had occurred, to sustain the great conical rollers in the battle of the crushers.

Before, however, proceeding to notice the great distinction between the crushers, and the manifest advantage in favour of Mr. Perkes's machine over all others that ever have, and probably ever will, appear, I must protest against Mr. Perkes's disparaging allusion to my signature. "John Bull" is a name which every Englishman should cherish—a time-honoured cognomen, synonymous with patriotism and plum-pudding, and its use I will defend with my latest breath. Excuse my earnestness, Sir: this is one of the few subjects upon which I ever get excited; but I do love old England, *alias* "John Bull," as *im pectore*, and I cannot easily pass over the least slight upon her fair name. Having premised this much, I come to the more important and more agreeable duty of stating wherein consists the superiority of Mr. Perkes's machine over all others, and first, and principally, Mr. Perkes's machine is the *oldest*, and has been more thoroughly tested, and more extensively used, than any other gold quartz crusher and pulveriser in existence; and the British public ought to be, and doubtless will be, profoundly grateful to Mr. Perkes for reproducing, even at this late day, the old Chilian mill upon English soil. This ancient machine has crushed more gold ore than all other crushers united, and Mr. Perkes's conical rollers are entitled to all the benefit and advantage of the experience and practice of this venerable mill, being identical with it. Here, then, upon this vantage ground we reach our high position. Fortified by antiquity, we are ready to enter the lists for the prize on the ground of *age*. Mine has been said of the constant operation of Berdan's machine at the Windsor Iron-works; we may with equal propriety refer to the constant operation of Mr. Perkes's machine, by pointing to the old chocolate mill at Holborn-hill, which has performed its evolutions for years with great success as a pulveriser of cocoa. I cannot forbear to remark that Mr. Perkes's allusion to the fact that gentlemen visiting Berdan's machine took a portion of the tailings home upon their garments was a *pothole* hit, and his description of the "dancing and waiting of the balls" is classical, beautifully classical, and will favourably compare with the finest passages in Addison. But I must not linger to cull flowers and pick up gems from Mr. Perkes's literature, but hasten to notice a few more facts, which go to show the superiority of Mr. Perkes's Chilian mill or conical rollers:

1. It appears that Mr. Perkes gets more gold by his experiments than Berdan does by his machine.

2. It appears by your last *Journal* that Mr. Perkes's experiments, with two or three exceptions, are upon private mines; whilst the names of all the mines and individuals for whom Berdan's experiments were made are paraded before the public. The advantage of Mr. Perkes's method is obvious; it prevents any impertinent enquiries, and enables Mr. Perkes to report such experiments as he pleases, without being called upon for explanation.

3. Mr. Perkes's Chilian mill, or conical rollers, charges virgin mercury with more gold than does Berdan's. (See Mitchell's report and Johnson and Matthey's report.)

4. Mr. Perkes runs his mill with his machine by allowing Prof. Ansted, Messrs. Johnson and Matthey, or Mr. Mitchell, to take the entire control of it, and make such experiments as they are fit; while Berdan gives up his machine to any parties who desire it for the purpose of experiments. It is hardly necessary to remark that no person who attaches much value to his machine, especially a gold machine, would allow other parties to have the charge of it: Mr. Perkes shows his good sense by keeping an exclusive control of his machine, and depending upon his high character as patentee to ensure full credit with the public for all his published experiments.

As the origin of all great enterprises are extremely interesting to the public, it ought to be stated that it was with no small efforts Mr. Perkes procured the original drawings from which he constructed his conical or Chilian mill, and it will be equally interesting to know that these original drawings, from which, or a copy thereof, Mr. Perkes made his machine, are still in existence, and ready to be produced, whenever the curiosity of the public shall require it.—*Jan. 12.* JOHN BULL.

## RAILWAY SIGNALS.

Sir,—I would suggest as a means for the guard of a train to warn the driver of the engine, to shoot from a small cross-bow a detonating arrow, having a large-sized percussion-cap on its head. This arrow may be made hollow throughout, like the stuff

case of a squib, and charged with Hall's rifle powder. By elevation, suited to the distance, which a little practice will teach, the arrow can be made to fall in a direct line, on hard ground between the rails. I have used such arrows thirty years ago with unerring results.—*J. NORTON: Victoria Hotel, Cork, Jan. 9.*

## THE MINING INTEREST—COAL, IRON, COPPER, &amp;c.

Sir,—I am just returned thus far from a tour through Cornwall. Everywhere the complaint is, the short supply of coal, and great demand for the article. The iron trade (viz., the mining for iron ore) appears to be greatly on the increase in Cornwall, but the short supply of copper and tin ores, in comparison with the demand, is beginning to be seriously felt, and unless some new mines are discovered, the present supply will soon fall short, the existing mines being wrought to the utmost extent to raise a supply to meet the public wants. The demand for coal and every description of metal seems to be so greatly on the increase, that at present the supply is quite unequal to the consumption, and a dearth is evidently not far distant.

The county of Cornwall was at no period ever in so prosperous a state, and there is every prospect of its continuance, the staple articles of the county being in the greatest demand ever witnessed, and at the most remunerative prices. All classes appear to be doing well; but mining being a speculation, patience is required in some instances, probably longer than is convenient to some speculators, who purchase in mines to gain by daily transactions in the markets.

On the whole, the year 1851 opens with very great encouragement to all legitimate mining speculations. WILLIAM EDWARDS, of Exeter.

## MINING PROTECTION SOCIETY.

Sir,—Every reader of your *Journal* will readily acknowledge (and many to their cost) that for the last few years an immense amount of money, obtained from the public under the specious excuse of mining, either at home or abroad, has been squandered by companies, or persons pretending to represent such companies, to the great detriment of legitimate mining enterprise. It strikes me much good might be done in future, and many losses prevented, by the establishment of a Mining Protection Society. We have such societies for the protection of trade, and why not for mining? The few following suggestions I throw out, first to draw attention to the subject, knowing that amongst your readers there are many who, if they thought it worthy of further notice, have the talent and time to bring such a subject prominently forward:

1. Then I think the society should consist of members, each paying a yearly subscription. How many hundreds, perhaps thousands, are there in the mining world who would be glad to pay their 10s. or 20s. per annum to know they had a society to fall back upon to protect them against fraud? At present, if a person is fleeced by one of these bubble companies, he must sit down quietly and put up with the loss, knowing he is powerless by himself; but then unity would be strength, and he could not be defrauded with impunity.

2. The society would have its paid officers and standing counsel, which, of course, must consist of those best versed in mining affairs and the laws affecting mining matters, the legal construction of cost-book, registration, and other companies, &c. We should then have much talent brought once to bear on any such question; Mr. T. Tapping, the author of the able "Treatise on the Cost-book Principle," lately published in the *Mining Journal*, would be an acquisition to such a society, if ever formed.

3. Amongst other things, it would be the province of the society to enquire for members, whether the names and addresses of persons advertised as directors, &c., of new companies are *bona fide*, and that they are respectable and responsible men. To use the society's funds in taking legal proceedings in any case of fraud or illegality practised against a member. In cases where the whole working capital is not paid up, to recover the subscriptions of members, if required. To obtain the return of monies paid on shares allotted to members, in companies stated in the prospectus to be carried on under the Cost-book Principle, but which have not been worked under that system. Very many of the recently-established homes, as well as foreign mines, would fall under this head.

4. Much good would be done by the bare fact of such a society being in existence. Many scheming adventurers would be deterred by the almost certainty of detection. "Prevention is better than cure."

5. It might indirectly be the means of improving the laws, &c., relating to these matters, which at the present time all allow much require amendment. Of course, we could only expect such society to act prospectively, and not retrospectively; but had such been established some years since, how much money might have been recovered for honest and industrious men? W. W. Stockwell, Jan. 9.

## PEAT FUEL—MANUFACTURE OF IRON.

Sir,—Having read with care the articles in your valuable *Journal* of the 17th and 31st of Dec., upon "Peat Fuel," I should be happy, through your medium, to draw attention to one or two circumstances which many of your readers may not have had an opportunity of becoming acquainted with, but which fully bear out what you set forth with respect to its value for iron and steel manufacture—viz., that in Ireland, and also in the Highlands of Scotland, where peat is the only available fuel amongst the peasantry, it is a rare occurrence to meet with a cracked "prattle-pot" in the former, or a leaky "porridge-pot" in the latter country; and although these sole cooking utensils are in daily use, they are frequently handed down from generation to generation, not only unimpaired, but improved, instead of, as happens where coal is used, the worse for wear: with the vegetable peat, the metal appears to soften and refine, while with the mineral peat, it becomes brittle, and deteriorates. Another point I would remark is, the purity of the steel in many of the old swords which were manufactured in Scotland centuries ago, with peat charred in a very primitive and rude manner, the remains of which cooking apparatus are still to be found in some portion of the west Highlands; but charcoal so produced is of too loose a nature to admit of its profitable transit; and as you justly remark, "every department of manufacturing utensils are in daily use, they are frequently handed down from generation to generation, not only unimpaired, but improved, instead of, as happens where coal is used, the worse for wear: with the vegetable peat, the metal appears to soften and refine, while with the mineral peat, it becomes brittle, and deteriorates. 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Another point I would remark is, the purity of the steel in many of the old swords which were manufactured in Scotland centuries ago, with peat charred in a very primitive and rude manner, the remains of which cooking apparatus are still to be found in some portion of the west Highlands; but charcoal so produced is of too loose a nature to admit of its profitable transit; and as



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doing tinstuff throughout, worth 4¢. per fm. In driving east 2 fms. the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 1¢. per fm. for tin. The cross-cut south is driven 8 ft.; we have cut a large stream of water, consequently we think the lode is near.—South Lode: The 30 is driven west 5 ft.—lode small; these men are now brought back to drive west on the 30. The 10 is in, in the same place, and the 20 is in, and the good lode for tin. We have driven east 4 ft., and have met with the south wall of the lode, but cannot say anything of its value. The whim-shaft sinking under the 30 is sunk 4 ft.—lode 8 in wide, producing good stones of tin. The winze sinking under the 30 has not been sunk for the past week, these men being engaged in driving east on the lode, worth 6¢. per fm. Our tribute ground is looking much the same as for some time past. We have a bushel of tinstuff in the mill, and our men are now working on the 10 inst. We are going to sample 500 bushels. The weather being so very unfavourable, we have not been able to make sufficient fods to sample the whole as we would wish.—JAS. RICHARDS; FRANCIS GUNDEY; Jan. 11.



**PERRAN UNITED.**—We have forked the water to the 70 fm. level, and are proceeding as fast as possible, putting in the footways from the 30 fm. level downwards, as also with the dividing and easing of the engine-shaft, which is completed to the 40, and on Monday we shall have the same extended to the 50 fm. level. We are getting the necessary work done for dropping the lift to the 80 below, which will be done without loss of time. We have not yet been able to examine the 70 fm. level, but hope to do so on Monday. We have for the present suspended operations at the 30, until we get the ore drawn and the level cleared. We have commenced driving on Stone's lode in the 20 cross-cut south; the lode this week is improving; we intend opening a few fathoms on it, as it is already producing good stones of ore. We had the crushing-engine worked yesterday for trial, and shall have the crushing machine ready for work in two or three days. The drawing-whim and gear is fixed complete, and as soon as we have the stands and fitting erected, we shall be able to draw from the steam-whim. We are raising the ore from the 30 and 40 fm. levels, and in our next shall be able to say what quantities of ore we shall have ready for sampling. —J. G. WILSON; R. C. CLYDE: Jan. 7.

**POLTIMORE.**—Since my last weekly report the snow has partially wasted, which has caused a large quantity of surface-water to go down the mine, but the wheel has continued to keep the shaft clear, and the whim has been drawing from the 30. The shaftmen are employed cutting a pit in the bottom of the 40; and as soon as it is completed, which will occupy a few weeks, the level at that depth will be commenced to be cleared. The driving of the level in the lobby is continued by two men for a short time, to prove the lode a few fathoms further into the hill. The driving of the eastern level is continued by six men; and the stops in the back are worked by three sets of men, four in a set. The gossan lodes are very good, with some excellent lumps of grey copper ore intermixed, two samples of which I have had assayed, with result. Floy's brother, last week, at Redruth, which produced 38 and 59 per cent., as per the certificate enclosed. The lead from the Britannia is nearly completed. I shall forward to the office by to-morrow morning's van, from South Molton's lode, specimens of the copper ore lately broken. We are bringing out from 30 to 40 tons of gossan and rubbish daily from the eastern level, and the number of men have increased, I shall now commence to keep a daily account of the quantity brought to surface, which shall form a portion of my weekly report. —E. MAUNDER: Jan. 11.

**QUINTRELL DOWNS.**—I have put two more men at Quintrell Downs, to push on the adit level north with all speed. I am glad to inform you that we have a beautiful white soft channel of ground in the adit. I think we are near another lode, by the softness of the ground, and the great quantity of water issuing out from the end. —THOMAS BROAD CHAMBER: Jan. 12.

**RED DRAGON.**—The ground in the cross-cut is a little harder for driving. I have set it again to six men and two boys at 81. The men are using every exertion to expedite the work. There is a little more water from the end, which I consider a favourable indication of nearing the lode.

**RITTON CASTLE.**—The men are busily employed in dividing and easing the shaft. The carpenters will commence putting up the pit head the moment the weather will permit, as I hear the winding appurtenance is on the way from the foundry. —R. P. EDWARDS: Jan. 10.

**RORRINGTON.**—We have commenced a cross-cut towards Watson's engine-shaft in this level, and when holed, will greatly facilitate our operations. We have holed the cross-cut in the middle level, and are now cross-cutting towards Watson's lode. This lode, when seen in the shaft, has a very promising appearance, and produced good stones of lead ore, intermixed with gossan of first rate quality. We have at surface dressed about 11 tons of lead ore, and several tons undressed. —W. BARRATT: Jan. 11.

**ROUND HILL.**—The stops in the back of the deep adit level, on the north and south lode, are yielding 17 cwt. of lead ore per fm. We have a great quantity of work broken underground, which will turn out many tons of lead ore. The lode in the deep adit and on the copper lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of decomposed manganese and good stones of lead ore, a very promising end. —W. BARRATT: Jan. 11.

**SILVER BROOK.**—We have a good lode of lead driving south of the engine-shaft in the 11 fm. level, varying in size from 4 to 8 in. wide; this bunch of lead has continued for the last 14 or 15 fms. in driving, and to all appearances we are but now getting into the main part of the bunch. We have about 6 or 7 fms. further to drive to get under the whim-shaft; this we shall do as quick as possible, in order to stop the backs south of the winze from the adit to this level. We are still raising saving work in stopping the back of the 11 fm. level, south of the engine-shaft, and produced good stones of lead ore, intermixed with gossan of first rate quality. We have at surface dressed about 11 tons of lead ore, and several tons undressed. —W. BARRATT: Jan. 11.

**SOUTH CAIN BREA.**—Our horse-whim is in full operation drawing from the adit level; about 4 ft. below the lode is 9 ft. wide, intermixed with tin. There is no alteration to notice in any other part of the mine. —THOMAS EDWARDS: Jan. 7.

**SOUTH CRENEL.**—We have 26 pitches set for the present month at from 65 to 135. 42 in. 12, worked by 70 men and two boys. We are driving the 84, east of Vanish's, by six men, 3 fms. stent, at 61. per fm.; the lode is 2½ ft. wide, producing good stones of yellow ore. The 74, east of Carnie's, is driving by four men, at 107. per fm.; the lode is 2½ ft. wide, producing 1½ ton of ore per fm.; this level, has a favourable appearance, and from the present view cannot fail to produce a large amount of copper, taking the ore ground as a guide in the level over. The 54, east of Gore's, is driving by four men, at 257. per fm.; the lode in this end is about 2 ft. wide, producing some good stuff for copper, still in the elvans; here the ground is very wet, consequently the ore is not so valuable as it would be in a dry end; we calculate on having still 2 fms. more through the hard ground. Carnie's shaftmen are getting on as fast as possible; by reason of the hardness of the ground progress has been slow; however, we hope the worst is over; we have still 4½ fms. to complete to the bottom of the 64. —J. DELBRIDGE; E. CHOWIN: Jan. 9.

**SOUTH DEVON GREAT CONSOLS.**—There is no material change since my last. The continuance of unfavourable weather greatly retards our progress. Our engineers are proceeding as fast as the nature of the work will admit. The lode in the adit level is much the same as last reported. —J. COCK: Jan. 7.

**SOUTH OF SCOTLAND.**—I was at this mine last week, when I found that through the intensity of the frost the wheel had stuck fast, notwithstanding its being covered in and a fire kept about it night and day. I then ordered them to finish fixing the new lift, part of which had been put down before; this they finished by the next morning, when they were able to start the wheel again, which soon forked out all the water. To-day I went down the shaft, and have driven on the middle lode near 6 fms. south of the shaft; about 3 fms. from the shaft they followed a branch on the eastern side, which had all the appearance of being the wall, but in 2 or 3 fms. driving this cut out, when in cross-cutting west about 4 ft. they again found the main part of the lode, and very much improved; it has a fine branch of lead in a soft gossan, and another branch about 2 ft. to the west of it, with jack and lead through it. The eastern branch is letting down a deal of water, so that it is well we got the new lift to work. In the 12 fm. level south, of the shaft, there is a fine branch of gossan, but without lead, in this the same lode we are now coming to in the 25, only nearer the shaft. This is encouraging, as I look for a greater improvement as they go on, and which I hope they will have in a week or two more. The end of the cross-cut cut from the north level is getting wet, as if it was near a lode which they are expecting to cut every day. The gossan in the 12, south of the shaft, is 4 or 5 in. wide, mixed with clay or flookan. In the 25 south the gossan gives place partly to lead and jack, and the rock is softer in each side of it. If there is any further change between this and Saturday next I will write you again. —R. WILLIAMS: Jan. 9.

**SOUTH WHEAL YEOLAND.**—We are getting on with sinking the shaft, and the lode is just as last reported. As soon as we can get the carpenters from the higher mine, we shall throw all our strength on the surface work required at this mine, and shall soon be in a position to send a very good sampling to the smelting-house. Our lode will turn out well for tin, and this will make a very profitable mine within a short time after it gets in full work. —J. EDWARDS.

**ST. AUUSTELL CONSOLS.**—There is nothing new at the mine since my last report; everything looks the same. —R. N. WILLIAMS: Jan. 7.

**TAMAR MARLA.**—The adit level is extended 4½ fms. on the cross-course, through a beautiful channel of mineralised killas, by which we intersected No. 2 lode on the 4th Oct. last, and is a very kindly-looking lode at this depth. We shall have about 17 fms. to drive from the present end to intersect No. 3 lode, gaining then 28 fms. of backs; and from No. 3 we shall have 16 fms. further to drive before we reach No. 4 lode, when the depth will be increased to 35 fms. This lode, you are aware, is fully looked upon as the Devon Great Consols Wheal Thomas lode; it is about 4 ft. wide, and at surface has a very promising appearance. I would strongly recommend the continuation of the adit level, which is now being driven at 31. 10s. per fm., with all possible dispatch, as I believe we could with six men reach the No. 4 lode in five months. —EDWARD JAMES: Jan. 11.

**TAMAR SILVER-LEAD.**—In the 215 end the lode is 1 ft. wide, composed of capel and ore. In the 205 end the lode is 9 in. wide, saving work. In the 190 cross-cut the ground is a little softer for driving. In the 175 end the lode is 2 ft. wide, carrying a leader of rich work, about 6 in. thick. In the 160 end the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of capel, muddle, and ore. At the north mine, in the 100 end, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, composed of peach and muddle. In the rise in the back of the 80 fm. level the lode is 3½ ft. wide, composed of fluor-spar and strings of ore. The same may be said of the rise in the bottom of the 70 fm. level. We sampled, on the 7th inst., completed 71 tons of rich silver-lead ore. —J. SPRAGUE: Jan. 10.

**TASSAN LEAD MINE (IRELAND).**—The ground in the old shaft is not so easy for sinking, still sinking well, or making more lead, and is improved since last report. The ground in the end of the level driving north continues much the same; but this last week we broke some very good stones of ore. —CAPT. ROOKER: Jan. 7.

**TAVY CONSOLS.**—In the 80 fm. level we have good spots of ore in the country. We have not yet cut the lode, but are in daily expectation of doing so. In the 65, west of the cross-course, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, good work, worth 2 tons of ore per fm.; in the winze sinking in the bottom of this level the lode is 4 ft. wide, producing good work, worth 2 tons of ore per fm.; as we sink this lode improves. The 68 east is producing spots and strings of ore; in the 65 north, on the cross-course, we have good stones of lead and copper ore. The 46 end east is producing 3 tons of ore per fm.; the 36 end east is producing 3 tons of ore per fm. In a winze sinker under the 36 the lode is worth 1½ ton of ore per fm. The tribute pit in the back of the 36 is worth 4 tons of ore per fm. The other parts of the mine are without alteration. —W. GOS: Jan. 12.

**TREESIDE LEAD (ASTORIA).**—The rib of ore in the 24 fm. level appears to be increasing in size as we drive east; this proves that the course of ore in the bottom of the 20 is holding down, at which place it is from 6 to 15 in. wide, solid ore, for many fathoms in length. This may be taken away to greater advantage after the shaft is sunk a few fathoms more, and a deeper level driven underneath it. The headings in the back of the 20 are without material alteration. We have drawn about half of the bowse broken, and hope to draw the remainder by the latter part of next week. Other headings for the erection of the water-wheel have been received, and we shall at once commence cutting the water-race, raising stone for the wheel-case, building the same, &c. The vein at Metal Band is just as last reported; the heading is still yielding good bowse work. We expect in course of a week or two to commence sinking below the level underneath the heading, where we may reasonably anticipate a good course of ore. The rise above this level is not yet holed to the surface, but we expect to knock it through almost every day, which will ventilate the workings, and enable us to get on with greater dispatch. We weighed a parcel of ore yesterday, 16 bins, including dirt, and about 13½ bins of the same ore sold at 57. per bin. I hope to forward a specification for the crusher shortly. —J. COLLIER: Jan. 3.

**TREHILL TIN.**—We have not done much in our western end since last reported. The men have been chiefly engaged in cutting through the lode and breaking work for stamps. The stops are much as last reported. We are driving south through the lode, intending to see its south part, where we hope to have an improvement; the whole of the stuff broken contains tin, and is something better than usual. —HENRY WILLIAMS: Jan. 11.

**TREBURET CONSOLS.**—Since my last report our lode that I rose the sample from is much improved. I could send you a far better one now—in fact, I can raise more lead than all the mines in St. Ith; although they have their steam-engines, and some of them from 20 to 30 fms. deep, neither of them can produce such a sample as we can. We only want to erect our wheel, sink our shaft, lay our mine open, then, I have every reason to believe, we shall have one of the best mines that ever was opened in this country, and we can also work it with less expense than any other, west of the mill lode, both running parallel with water. Our adit level on the east, on mill lode, is looking well at present; we have a good branch of lead in it. Our cross-cut to hill is progressing favourably; the ground is better than it has been. We have about 12 fms. more to drive to intersect Ennor's lode; this lode took its name from Capt. Ennor, the manager of Old Treburett Mine, who says that it has every indication to the surface that the lode had which made the great deposit of mineral wealth in the Old Treburett Mine; and I consider Captain Ennor one of the best practically experienced miners that ever came into this country. We shall have 14 fms. of backs when we intersect the lode, which will be at a right angle; this lode is 16 fms. north-west of the mill lode, both running parallel to each other, so that we can work both lodes with our engine-shaft, which is being sunk. My opinion is that we can sink the shaft to meet the mill lode, which will be about 12 fms. under our adit level, at about the time we are putting up our adit to meet the lode. —J. SOWERS: Dec. 21.

The committee of management have to inform the shareholders that, since the above report was sent, they have visited the mine, and have examined the different workings. They saw broken, when there, the different samples of ore which they have brought to London. Being of the richest quality, they intend to have the gossan assayed, believing that it contains gold. The particulars of assay will be sent to the shareholders hereafter. The committee, with confidence, assure the shareholders that, apart from that certainty of mining, they are convinced that the Treburett Consols Mine holds out certain advantages of good dividends at a very early date. The remaining shares not subscribed for the secretary has authority to sell at par (20s. per share). The shareholders are recommended to avail themselves at this price, prior to their being offered to the public. —J. W. WOOD; J. HUNTER: Dec. 27.

**TRELEIGH CONSOLS.**—The lode in the rise in the back of the 100 is 2½ ft. wide, containing good stones of ore, with promising indications. This rise will prove the new piece of ground effectually; but sufficient ground has not yet been opened on in rising to prove the true character of the lode. It will require, as I stated in my last report, one month to develop it. The lode in the 70 fm. level, east of Garden's, is enlarged, and contains more ore than it did last week; but much work has not been done in consequence of the men being engaged in clearing the refuse. —J. PACE: Jan. 7.

**TRELOGGAN.**—The lode from which the sample was taken we sunk on in a winze 5 fms. deep, the sinking of this shaft distance has been improved considerably, and I have every reason for believing that in sinking for deeper levels considerable quantities of silver-lead ore can be raised; the lode is from 1½ ft. to 2 ft. wide, composed of muddle, jack, a beautiful blue flookan, and spar, with good stones of lead ore. The lode discovered in the railway cutting is, so far as we have seen it, a very extraordinary one. The railway has cut through, in this particular part, a large run or mass of splendid blue flookan and gossan, 18 to 20 ft. in width; several small but good stones of lead ore have been taken from it. There are two other lead lodes, both east and west, the first is 1 foot wide, composed of blue flookan, soft spar, muddle, and a small quantity of lead ore. The second is 2½ ft. wide, just of the same composition. —THOMAS BROAD CHAMBER: Jan. 12.

**TYN-Y-BERTH SLATE WORKS.**—I have the pleasure of handing to you for the next meeting of shareholders, the company's half-yearly report of the present position and future prospects of these works. It is highly gratifying to find that my former reports have been confirmed, and my expectations realised, in so far that I have seven bargains ready to produce. At the same time, I cannot but regret that my operations have been retarded, in consequence of my inability to obtain the iron rails for the new incline, the want of which has precluded me from turning to account the produce of two bargains, which I have had open for some time past, as without the incline I am totally unable to convey the slate rocks to the machinery. Had it been otherwise our returns would now have been considerably augmented. Notwithstanding this unfortunate cause of delay, you will find, on referring to the annexed account, that the produce both in slates and slabs has been steadily progressing. I am happy in being able to state, that the appearance in the other pits justify me in saying that during the next three months I shall be able to have four or five new bargains in active operation, in addition to the present seven. I may as well here intimate, that the chief great outlay has now approached its termination, and that there will not be in future so heavy a month's cost-sheet as the last, until the works are in a paying condition. You will see I have given credit for upwards of 70% for sales of country slates alone, during the past four months. I send you also an account of my present stock on hand, which, as you will see, is composed of slates and slabs of various dimensions—that is, of slates from 2 to 10 ft. long and from 16 in. to 4 ft. wide, the whole of which was made in accordance with the Aberfeldy list; every slab is made as large as possible, so that no waste of rock may take place. After much expense and great difficulty, the new incline has, for some time past, been finished, with the exception of the rails, which I am in daily hope of receiving. The whole of the planing and sawing machinery is in operation, and is capable of manufacturing from 100 to 150 tons per month, by working day and night; this I shall be able to do as soon as the new incline can be got into working order. The gearing for the saws has been here for some time past, and is now in course of fitting up. I have received the wire rope for the new incline, and two crab winches for the use of the slates. I have also a large iron cage constructed here, and am in expectation of two more from Carnarvon very shortly. Tiles, mangle stones, and other mill buildings, are all finished. I omit to recommend the erection of more cottages in this report. I do so in courtesy to the resolution of shareholders at the last meeting. I can only add my fear of losing some of my best men in the present scarcity of hands, unless proper accommodation be afforded to them, for they will go where they can live near their work. The rents received in November for the cottages already occupied is the most convincing proof that the money expended in their erection has met with a lucrative return, and proves itself a safe and remunerative channel of investment. I must now be obliged to close, as I have to return to the works, and to attend to the matters which I could not extend to in this report, but which I am anxious to see carried out, and consequently, a greater outlay incurred than was at first anticipated, still I am as sanguine as ever of the ultimate perfect success of the undertaking, and nothing could give me greater pleasure than to receive the visit of any or all of the shareholders, in order that they might see for themselves the prospects which their truly valuable property holds out. In conclusion, I have not the slightest doubt that my half-yearly report will contain far more substantial proofs of the value of your work than anything I have hitherto been able to communicate. —J. PARRY: Jan. 9.

**VALE OF TOWY.**—At Clay's engine-shaft the men have been engaged since last setting-day in putting in casings and dividings, and sending down the sinking lifts, &c.; but have now resumed sinking under the 20. In the 20, driving north, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, intermixed with lead; driving south, the lode is disordered from 16 in. to 4 ft. wide, the whole of which was made in accordance with the Aberfeldy list; every slab is made as large as possible, so that no waste of rock may take place. After much expense and great difficulty, the new incline has, for some time past, been finished, with the exception of the rails, which I am in daily hope of receiving. The whole of the planing and sawing machinery is in operation, and is capable of manufacturing from 100 to 150 tons per month, by working day and night; this I shall be able to do as soon as the new incline can be got into working order. The gearing for the saws has been here for some time past, and is now in course of fitting up. I have received the wire rope for the new incline, and two crab winches for the use of the slates. I have also a large iron cage constructed here, and am in expectation of two more from Carnarvon very shortly. Tiles, mangle stones, and other mill buildings, are all finished. I omit to recommend the erection of more cottages in this report. I do so in courtesy to the resolution of shareholders at the last meeting. I can only add my fear of losing some of my best men in the present scarcity of hands, unless proper accommodation be afforded to them, for they will go where they can live near their work. The rents received in November for the cottages already occupied is the most convincing proof that the money expended in their erection has met with a lucrative return, and proves itself a safe and remunerative channel of investment. I must now be obliged to close, as I have to return to the works, and to attend to the matters which I could not extend to in this report, but which I am anxious to see carried out, and consequently, a greater outlay incurred than was at first anticipated, still I am as sanguine as ever of the ultimate perfect success of the undertaking, and nothing could give me greater pleasure than to receive the visit of any or all of the shareholders, in order that they might see for themselves the prospects which their truly valuable property holds out. In conclusion, I have not the slightest doubt that my half-yearly report will contain far more substantial proofs of the value of your work than anything I have hitherto been able to communicate. —J. PARRY: Jan. 9.

**WEST ABERFELDY SILVER-LEAD (CARDIGANSHIRE).**—This mine is situated in the Vale of Towy, on the property of Mr. John Morgan, who has granted a lease for 21 years, 10 of which are unexpired, at 1-12th royalty. The sett I found to be about 350 fathoms in length, and the lode now rough on mind is traced for the greatest part of this distance, which is running a few degrees of north and south, with an underlay south of 1 ft. 6 in. in a fathom. I find the shallow adit level to be extended west of the cross-cut about 18 fms., where the lode is on an average from 3 to 4 ft. wide, composed of clay-slate, intermixed with gossan, and branches of lead ore. The lode in the end at present and for the last 5 fms. driven has much improved, and is now laying open tribute ground. A shaft has been sunk from the surface on the course of the lode, which came down within 3 fms. of the present end, and has laid open some ground yielding 10 cwt. of lead ore per fm. The deep adit level has been extended west of the boundary brook about 7 fms. further, where it is from 4 to 5 ft. wide, composed principally of gossan, intermixed with clay-slate and some stones of lead ore, a very promising lode at this depth, there being no more than 6 fms. of backs over the same; by a continuation west of 130 fms. it will come in about 35 fms. below your present workings, before alluded to. About 2 fathoms west of the boundary, or at the mouth of the deep level, a shaft has been sunk about 4 fms., where the lode was found to be much improved, yielding some good stones of lead ore, which may be said of inspection. For the further development of this property, I should propose to bring up the deep level under your present workings, and to extend the shallow level west, as you are doing, where you have a good branch of ore to work upon, and which is getting into much higher backs. Looking at the local situation of this property, being within seven miles of the shipping port Aberystwyth, and surrounded by the best mines of the country, I think it is highly deserving the attention of capitalists. —J. WILLIAMS: Jan. 2.

**WEST BASSET.**—The winze from the 75 to the 84 fm. level, on the north lode, is holed, and the driving of the 84 east will be resumed next week. The ends continue much the same as reported last. The stop in the back of the 75 fm. level is worth 100% per fm. —W. ROBERTS: Jan. 7.

**WESTON.**—We still continue driving eastward on the Ryder lode, with no change, except that a small flookan has appeared in the lode since yesterday, with particles of ore on the south side. Our work on the road across the marsh is progressing as well as the weather will permit. —R. P. EDWARDS: Jan. 10.

**WEST WHEAL RUSSELL.**—The lode in the 75 fm. level, west of the engine-shaft, is small and poor; this level has not proved very productive thus far. We have suspended all the operations in the 37 fm. level; there are 100 fathoms of rail iron in this level; I think we had better take it all up, as iron is bringing a good price, and we shall not want it here for a long time, and it will be injured by laying by. The lode in the adit level, west of Sam's shaft, is 8 ft. wide, chiefly composed of peach, muddle, and spar, and occasionally stones of ore, but not worth saving, notwithstanding we have a very promising lode at this point. We have a horse-whim erected at Sam's shaft, for the purpose of discharging the stuff. In the deep adit, or lobby, we have cut down some fathoms of the west side of the level in search of the lode, but we are still in disordered ground. We have now set the men to drive west 3 or 4 fathoms, to get into settled ground; the ground at this point appears to be highly mineralised. As soon as we can discover the lode at this point we intend to drive west, in order to bring up a level 17 fms. deeper than our present adit level, which I think will be about 50 fms. deep when it enters Drake Walls sett. —H. SKIRVIS: Jan. 10.

**WHEAL ARTHUR.**—North Lode: The lode in the 50 west is 3½ ft. wide, producing 1 ton of copper ore per fm., worth 81. The lode in the 35 west is 4 feet wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fm., worth 81. The lode in the 35 west, is 5 ft. wide, producing 2 tons of ore per fm., worth 81. 10s. per ton. The lode in the 20 west is 3 feet wide, yielding 1 ton of ore per fathom worth 97. The lode in the 20 west, in back of the 20 west, is 3 feet wide, yielding 1½ ton of ore per fm., worth 97. per ton. The lode in the 20 west, in back of the 20 west, is 3 feet wide, yielding 1½ ton of ore per fm., worth 97. per ton. The lode in the 10 east is yielding stones of copper ore. The lode in the 10 east, is 3½ ft. wide, producing 1½ ton of ore per fm., worth 71. per ton. The lode in the 60, east of great cross-course, is 4½ ft. wide, composed of muddle, peach, quartz, can, and stones of copper ore. —T. CARPENTER: Jan. 7.

In sinking engine-shaft the lode has been intersected at the depth of 85 fms. from surface; since which we have sunk 1 fm. deeper, and are happy to acquaint you that a course of ore has been met with. We cannot ascertain the size or value of the lode as yet, but suffice it to say, we have taken several large rocks of yellow ore of an improved quality. The shaft will be sunk on the course of the lode, thereby proving the lode as we sink, and dispensing with long and expensive cross-cuts. —T. CARPENTER; W. WATSON: Jan. 11.

**WHEAL CREBOR.**—Our pitches are just as last reported; our tributaries are working with spirit. We are getting on with our new work again since the weather became favourable; if the fine weather continues, we expect to stop our steam-engine, to prepare to connect our new water-wheel, next week. I hope in a fortnight to see it at work, but the day I am not in a position to fix as yet. —W. DOWNS: Jan. 11.

**WHEAL GOLDEN CONSOLS.**—The lift is fixed at Thorne's shaft in the 107 fm. level, and works well. The shaft is set to sink by eight men, and I hope with good speed we shall sink to the 117 in two months. The changing-house is completed. In all the other operations there is no change to notice. —J. WILLIAMS: Jan. 9.

**WHEAL GUSKUS.**—The prospects of this mine continue very encouraging. We have a fine lode of tin in the 30, east from France's shaft, on Guskus lode, and likewise in the 10 and 20 fm. levels, west from Reed's shaft, on Martin's lode, so much for the extension of the mine, as no other levels have been driven so far in that direction. Having two highly productive lodes, which form the junction in the engine-shaft, we can pursue them without cross-cuts. There is a great quantity of tinstuff at surface, and much more laid open in the back of the 20, 30, and 40 fm. levels, and as well as the engine-shaft sunk to the 50, where there is a good lode. We are in a position to raise more tinstuff than our 24 stamps' heads can break, and when the engine is at work, the pumping-wheel will drive 16 heads more. Although we have been greatly annoyed in the early part of the month, having but little water for the stamps, as stated in a former letter, we have now lowered the water-course, and have in the last few days a ample supply for the 24 stamps' heads and the pumps. When we hope to sample for the next few weeks from 7 to 8 tons of tin ore; we should have had more but for the obstruction of the water-course; this will not occur again. By having the tinstuff trammed from the mine and stamped by water-power, we shall economise a great deal in doing away with steam-power and carting. I am much pleased in stating, that in all probability this in a few months will become a permanent dividend-paying mine. —M. REED: Jan. 7.

**WHEAL HARRIETT (CAMBORNE).**—The ground in the engine-shaft is much the same as I reported to you last. There are two or three small branches of spar come in from the south side of the shaft; and it appears by the underlay of these branches north they will not continue in the shaft long. The 50, east of engine-shaft, on the south lode, is 8 ft. wide, and will produce 2 tons per fathom—a kindly-looking lode. —JOHN THOMAS: Jan. 9.

**WHEAL LANGFORD.**—The stops in the 15 fm. level are much as last reported from which we have broken, during the past week, two bags of silver ore, of moderate size; also about 3 cwt. of silver-lead ore, but none of the copper ore this level taken down since my last. The stops also in the back of the 10 fm. level are without any particular alteration. The tribute department, both in the 20 and 10 fathom levels, is much as last reported, and the tributaries are busily engaged dressing their ore for sampling. I have given the samplers notice that we intend sampling about 30 tons of copper ore on the next sampling day. I hope the present parcel is of better quality than the last we sampled. —W. KNOTT: Jan. 11.

**WHEAL MAULIN.**—We are getting on in clearing engine-shaft very well; I think that portion will be ready much earlier than we shall be able to get the other parts, such as rods, bob, shears, capstan, &c., which it will be necessary to push with all speed. The weather has been so bad, and the roads so slippery, as to deter us from getting timber brought on the mine, but now there appears an improvement, and next week I hope to report good progress. The underlay shaft at Helle is being sunk steadily; a little more tin in the bottom, though (as it has been in this vein all the way from surface) so thinly disseminated as not to be detected without washing; but we are rather shallow yet. There is nothing new cut in the adit level. —W. TREGAR: Jan. 7.

**WHEAL PERU.**—There has been no material alteration in this mine since last week. The underground workings are going on rapidly, and the dressing-floor will be ready, to enable us to pitch to dress our loadstuffs, next week. —J. RIDD: Jan. 10.

**WHEAL ROBERT.**—We are progressing rather slowly in sinking, in consequence of the ground in the shaft being rather harder; we are now nearly 20 fms. in depth. We are still intersecting very kindly branches every 3 or 4 ft., the appearance of which are very encouraging. —W. NEILL: Jan. 10.

**WHEAL ROBINS.**—The Trial shaft on the tin lode, in the eastern ground, is now sunk 7 fms. deep; the lode in the bottom of the shaft is 18 in. wide, of good quality tinstuff. We purpose to sink the shaft 3 fms. deeper before we begin to work on the lode to the east and west of it, to get a supply of tinstuff for the stamps. The tin lode in the back of the adit, where the tributaries are now working, is about 3½ feet wide, 4 in. of this width is very good. In the 20 end east there is little alteration in the appearance of the lode, which is 3 fms. driven on it. In driving the 40 cross-cut north we have intersected a branch of quartz and muddle, 12 in. wide, but there are still traces and spots of copper ore in the rock further north, and we are extending the cross-cut in expectation of meeting with another lode further north. —J. NANCE.

**WHEAL SIDNEY (PLYMOUTH).**—Our No. 3 lode has greatly improved since last report, the stops yielding much larger quantities and of better quality. In the middle lode, unless we are greatly deceived, we are on the eve of an extraordinary discovery in the 23, west of Derrick shaft, near the cross-course, but it will perhaps require two or three days to ascertain the exact nature of the change. All other parts of the mine are working well. The new 13-in. plunger-lift acts admirably, and will keep us dry in the lower levels. The frost having now disappeared, the masons have resumed work at the new wheel-pit shaft, which we hope will soon be finished, so that we may erect the iron wheel on it, get the heads of stamps set, and have an abundant supply of rich tinstuff. The late severe frost impeded our dressing, but in a few days from 10 to 11 tons of black tin will be dispatched. —J. EDOR: Jan. 12.

**WHEAL SURPRISE.**—I hope to lose no time in extending the 33; I expect from its underlay in the adit level, to cut the same lode that is proving so productive in the Devon Burra Mine. —J. WILLIAMS.

**WHEAL TEHIDY.**—The lode in the 23 fathom level, east of the western shaft, is 2½ ft. wide, and worth from 51. to 71. 10s. per fathom. In the 30 fm. level, south from the engine-shaft, the ground is favourable for driving; in the 30, west of Moyle's shaft, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, with spar, muddle, and spots of ore. The winze sinking below the 30 fm. level is down 9 fms.; and we hope shortly to hole to the rise below. In the 50 fm. level west we are rising towards the winze sinking under the 30; the lode is 2 ft. wide, with good stones of ore. The 60 fm. level is driven 6 fathoms west of the shaft; the lode is 1½ ft. wide. The diagonal shaft is down 2 fms. below the 60 fm. level; the lode is 1½ ft. wide. —D. LANSKUY: Jan. 7.

**WHEAL TRELAUNY.**—At Trelawny's shaft, in the 130 ends, we are progressing much as usual. In the 120 fathom level, south end, we are still driving in kills by the side of the lode. In the 107 fathom level, south end, the lode is still poor. In the 92, south end, the lode is 3 feet wide, worth 121. per fathom; the lode is within 15 fms. of Wheal Mary Ann boundary. At the North Mine, Smith's shaftmen are still engaged as noticed last week, and we hope in eight or ten days from this time they will have completed fixing the plunger-lift, and all the necessary work preparatory to the sinking of the shaft. The cross-cut in the 98, is extended 7½ fms., and we expect daily to meet with the capels of the lode. In the 88, north end, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 101. per fm.; in the south end it is 2½ ft. wide, worth 121. per fm. In the 78, north end, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, worth 81. per fm.; from the appearance of this lode, gone down in the bottom of the 68, we expect an improvement in quality; the lode in the 68, north end, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, worth 81. per fm. In the 60, north end, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, worth 71. per fm. In the 50, north end, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 81. per fm. In the 40, north end, the lode is 2 feet wide, worth 81. per fm.; in the south end the lode is still split into two branches. Chipendale's shaft is sunk 8 ft. below the 40, ground moderate. The stops and pitches continue much as usual. —J. KEMP: Jan. 10.

**WHEAL TRISTREM.**—The cross-cut in the 40 is driven 7 fms. south of the engine-shaft; we set on Saturday last to 10 men, to cut a pit in the 40 for 61., and to drive the cross-cut for the month, at 41. 15s. per fathom. The end on the course of No. 1 lode is set to six men, at 51. per fm., stented 4 fms. On Friday we broke down some of the lode, where we found a branch of black ore, which, on assay, produced 34% worth, at 1301. standard, 411. 12s. 6d. per ton. The cross-cut south of the whim-shaft, driven 11 fms., and is set to six men, at 31. per fathom; this end is in hard killas; the cross-cut north is driven 10 fms. from the shaft, where we cut the lode on Saturday, but cannot yet say much as to its value, being only in the lode about 1 ft.; there is, however, tin in it; we have set 6 ft. to six men for 51., or cut through the lode. —J. JENKINS: Jan. 10.

**WHEAL UNY.**—The lode in the 70, east of Buckley's shaft, is 2 feet wide, and producing saving work for tin. In the 60, east of said shaft, the lode is 3 feet wide, and worth about 51. per fm. for tin. In the 50, east of eastern whim-shaft, No. 1, the lode is 12 in. wide, and for the last two or three days has yielded some grey copper ore; this end is very much improved. In the 30, east of eastern whim-shaft, No. 2, the lode is 2 ft. wide, disordered by muddle, spar, and elvan, producing a little



## The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &amp;c.

METAL MARKET, London, January 13, 1856.

ENGLISH IRON.	PER TON.	SP. L.	ON THE SPOT.	PER TON.	COFFER.
Bar and bolt	—	—	On the spot	p. ton	—
In Wales	—	—	To arrive	—	—
In Liverpool	—	—			
In Staffordshire	—	—			
Sheets, single	—	—			
"double	—	—			
"Hoop	—	—			
"Rod, round	—	—			
"Square	—	—			
Rails (Wales)	—	—			
(Staffordshire)	—	—			
Railway Chairs, Clyde	—	—			
Pig, No. 1, Clyde	—	—			
3-5ths No. 1 & 2-5ths No.	—	—			
No. 1, in Wales	—	—			
Scotch Pig, No. 1 in London	—	—			
Stirling's Non-Laminating	—	—			
ing, or Hardened	—	—			
Surface Rills	—	—			
Cold-blast, No. 1 Foundry	—	—			
Charcoal	—	—			
Stirling's Patent	—	—			
Toughened Pigs	—	—			
Ditto	—	—			
FOREIGN IRON.	—	—			
Swedish	—	—			
Russian	—	—			
Indian Charcoal Pigs	—	—			
In London	—	—			
FOREIGN STEEL.	—	—			
Swedish keg, nominal	—	—			
Ditto faggot	—	—			
ZINC.	—	—			
In sheets	—	—			
Terms, a, 2 1/2 per cent. dis.; b, net; c, 3 ditto; d, 1 1/2 per cent. dis.; e, 2 ditto; f, 1 1/2 ditto; g, 1 1/2 per cent. dis. on ton less;—Discount 5 per cent.					
Delivered in Liverpool 10s. per ton less.					

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 12.—A good demand is experienced for manufactured iron, and recent prices are well maintained; if anything, rails are rather easier to purchase. The quarterly meeting of the iron trade will be held at Birmingham to-day, when the advance of 20s. per ton will, no doubt, be confirmed; but, in the present unsettled state of the Eastern question, the makers will prudently not advance further, although the state of the trade would justify them in so doing. The shipments of Scotch pig have been light for the last two or three weeks, and some considerable speculation has been going on in the market, the price of which has declined to 75s. per ton, at which we close heavily. There is no change in the price of Lead or Copper, the demand for which continues good.

MINES.—The transactions in shares this week have been rather more numerous, but still the amount of business is below the average. There is a great disposition to invest in good mines, but holders are firm, and decline selling even at advanced rates. Baskets have advanced to 650s., and 675s., but no sellers; Bullers, 1050s. to 1100s.; Devon Consols, 130s. to 140s.; West Providence, 35s. to 38s.; West Basset, 16s. to 16 1/2s.; Hingson Down, 9s. 10s. to 10s.; Bedford United, 8s. 10s. to 9s.; Alfred Consols, 27s. 10s.; Great Alfred, 25s. to 30s.; Comford, 37s. 10s.; North Basset, 9s. 10s.; Trelegh Consols, 1s. 10s. to 2s.; Wheal Arthur, 30s. to 32s.; Gonaconna, 14s.; East Croft, 60s.; Kilbricken, 2s. 6s.; Marke Valley, 5s., shares been in brisk demand; Mary Ann, 39s. to 40s.; South Caradon, 380s. In small shares there has not been so much doing, and some of the gold shares have not maintained their prices. In our article of last week, an error crept into our remarks upon Mollard, which rendered them unintelligible. Instead of "2 ounces of gossan," it should have been, "the gossan yielded from 14 dwts. to 2 ounces of gold to the ton." Several shares have changed hands at prices varying from 10s. to 15s.; Quintrell Downs, 12s. 6d.; Bell and Lanthorn, 14s. to 16s.; Stray Park, 11s. to 12s., and in request.

The Metal Market is without variation from last week; every description being in good demand at current quotations.

In the Bullion Market, Bar Silver, without gold, 5s. 14d. per ounce standard. Bar Gold, 77s. 9d. per ounce standard. Spanish Doubloons, 78s. 6d. per ounce. Columbian Doubloons, 77s. 6d. per ounce. Fine English Silver, 5s. 6d. per ounce.

The exports of bullion from London during the year 1855, amounted to 21,196,600s., of which 5,745,800s. was in silver, and the remainder in gold. Of this aggregate of gold and silver, the proportions were—India, China, and Mauritius, 5,923,300s.; Australia and New Zealand, 4,006,500s.; to the Continent, 9,420,800s.; to the Mediterranean, 1,080,200s.; to the West Indies, 375,000s.; to Brazil, 285,000s.; and to Africa, 104,800s. With the exception of 530,600s. sent to the Continent, almost the whole of the silver was to the East.

At the Ballewidene Mine meeting, on the 28th Dec., the accounts for Sept. and Oct. showed—Wages for Sept. and Oct., 1778s. 4s. 6d.; carriage, 290s. 19s. 10d.; merchants' bills and dues, 571s. 5s. 11d.=2640s. 10s. 6d.—By tin sold, 2889s. 2s. 8d.; sundries, 161s. 1s. 7d.=3050s. 7s. 3d. A dividend of 5s. per share (406s.) was declared, which left a balance of 3s. 17s. 11d. to be placed to the credit of profit and loss account, which now amounts to 165s. 17s.

At the United Mines special general meeting, on the 7th inst., it was proposed and unanimously agreed to, that the United Mines adventurers take two-thirds of the Consolidated Mines and materials, &c., at the rate of 100s. per 1-96th share, as offered by the Consolidated Mines adventurers on the 31st December last; the payment to be made in four instalments of three, six, nine, and twelve months.

At Lovedon United Mine meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. Joseph Foster in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last meeting, 34s. 2s. 8d.; calls received, 874s. 2s. 9d.; ore sold, 300s.=1208s. 6s. 6d.—Mine cost, London expenses, &c., 659s. 19s. 2d.; acceptance, cash on account of loan, &c., 320s. 14s. 6d.; merchants' bills, 93s. 9s. 5d.; assay, 7s. 6d.; leaving balance in favour of mine, 133s. 14s. 10d. A call of 2s. 6d. per share was made. Captain S. Trevelyan reported that the lode in the 10 east was yielding about 10 cwt. of lead per fm., and the lode in the winze sinking under the adit level about the same quantity. The lode in Pen-y-bank was daily improving.

At Hingston Down Consols meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Balance from last account, 18s. 11s. 3d.; ore sold, 2249s. 16s. 8d.=2268s. 6s. 11d.—Mine cost and dues, 2093s. 18s. 10d.; office expenses, &c., 22s. 6s. 6d.; leaving balance in favour of mine, 149s. 2s. 7d. Capt. W. Richards reported that the lode in Morris's shaft was worth 2 tons of ore per fathom. During the sinking of Doidge's winze the lode had been won on an average 100s. per fathom. The machinery was in a full and efficient state of working.

At West Wheal Alfred meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Balance last account, 1364s. 15s. 3d.; labour cost, office expenses, &c., 1024s. 11s. 5d.; merchants' bills, 794s. 4s. 10d.=3183s. 11s. 6d.—Calls received, 1250s.; ore sold, 842s. 9s. 10d.; Treloeth shares sold, 856s. 5s.; leaving balance against mine, 234s. 16s. 8d. Captain Richards reported that the 53 was driven west opposite Mexico shaft; and in cross-cutting the lode they had very good stones of copper ore. He had no doubt they would ultimately have a good mine.

At the Charlestown United Mining Company adjourned special meeting, on Thursday (Mr. J. Reid in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance from last account, 1406s. 7s. 11d.—Mine cost, July, 511s. 2s. 5d.; Aug., 444s. 9s.; Sept., 416s. 4s. 10d.; Oct., 343s. 14s. 4d.; merchants' bills for July, 74s. 3s. 10d.; Aug., 69s. 8s.; Sept., 119s. 6s. 10d.; Nov., 83s. 11s. 5d.; water charge for 12 months and lords' dues, 163s. 7s. 10d.; discounts, &c., 8s. 5s. 11d.=3930s. 2s. 4d.—Calls received, 1398s.; tin sold for Aug., 316s. 7s. 3d.; Sept., 277s. 2s. 8d.; Oct., 355s. 4s.; Nov., 96s. 4s. 7d.; Jan., 157s. 7s. 11d.; leaving balance against adventurers of 1329s. 15s. 11d. Upon the motion of Mr. Smith it was resolved that 6000 new shares, of 1s. each, be issued. [A detailed report of the meeting will be found in another column.]

At Wheal Trevelyan meeting, on Thursday (Mr. J. B. Fenwick in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance at last meeting, 32s. 14s. 3d.; ore sold, 770s. 7s.; calls received, 54s. 15s.=857s. 16s. 3d.—Labour cost and dues, 773s. 12s. 10d.; merchants' bills, 41s. 3s. 2d.; W. G. Hensley's salary, on discharge, 10s. 10s.; leaving balance in favour of the mine, 32s. 10s. 3d. A call of 5s. per share was made. Capt. John D. Osborne reported that they had driven 2 fms. in the 48 south of the engine-shaft, and cut Hawke's lode; that lode was disordered by a cross lode, from 18 in. to 2 ft. wide, a sample from which assayed produced 13s. 10d. per 22 gallons, but the lode in the present end was not so good, although still a promising lode.

At Wheal Uny meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. T. King in the chair), the accounts showed—Calls received, 2048s.; ore sold, 1257s. 11s. 3d.=3355s. 11s. 3d.—Balance last account, 624s. 10s. 1d.; labour cost and dues,

1415s. 4s. 4d.; merchants' bills, 891s. 7s. 10d.; secretary's salary, stationery, &c., 27s. 0s. 3d.; leaving balance in favour of mine, 477s. 8s. 9d. Mr. R. H. Pike (the purser) said, the engine and 36 heads of stamps were now in good working order, they should return about 10 tons of black tin per month, and that he calculated, from the present appearance of the tin ground already laid open, that if they had sufficient steam-power for winding and stamping, they could send to market 20 tons of tin per month. The prospects of the mine were considered very satisfactory.

At Wheal Wrey Consols meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. Charles Townsend Christian in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last account, 419s. 16s.; mine cost and secretary's salary, 248s. 14s. 11d.; merchants' bills, 299s. 4s. 6d.; balance of cost of engine, 420s.=1387s. 15s. 5d.—Calls received, 674s. 6s.; leaving balance against the mine, 713s. 9s. 5d. A call of 2s. 6d. per 4096th share was made. Capt. J. Offord reported that four lodes had already been discovered in the centre of the sett, and in a compass of 70 fms. The largest of the four had been traced down the hill, and exhibited the uniform appearance of a kindly lead lode.

At Treloeth Mine meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Balance last account, 1345s. 8s. 1d.; labour cost, 439s. 10s. 7d.; merchants' bills, 654s. 12s. 10d.; secretary, &c., 30s.=2469s. 11s. 6d.—Calls received, 1500s.; leaving balance against mine, 969s. 11s. 7d. A call of 3s. per share was made. Capt. Richards reported that the character of the lode was altered from black capel to quartz, copper, and mundie; from its appearance he believed they were on the back of a great bunch of ore.

At Tyn-y-berth Slate Quarry meeting, on Thursday (Mr. S. F. Edwards in the chair), the accounts showed—Mine cost, 914s. 15s. 5d.; royalty, 49s. 15s. 1d.; machinery, 623s. 2s. 4d.; bank charges, 6s. 10s.=1494s. 2s. 10d.—Balance last account, 1009s. 13s.; slate sold, 58s. 0s. 9d.; rent of cottages, 13s. 0s. 6d.; leaving balance against quarry, 413s. 8s. 7d. A call of 2s. 6d. per share was made, payable on or before the 31st inst.

At New East Crowndale Mine meeting, on Dec. 30th, the accounts showed—Balance last account, 19s. 19s. 11d.; calls received, 460s. 9s. 6d.; due to Capt. Carpenter, 14s. 15s. 1d.=495s. 4s. 6d.—Mine costs, 147s. 11d.; merchants' bills, and office expenses, 255s. 0s. 11d.—Leaving balance in favour of mine, 92s. 12s. 7d. A call of 1s. per share was made. Capt. W. Doble reported that the engine-shaft had been sunk 52 fms.; at that point the lode was intersected and driven on east and west about 16 feet.

At Ken Tremayne Mine meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. J. Tippet in the chair), the report of Profs. Ansted and Campbell stated that the mundie tested by Berdan's machine produced 2 ozs. 5 dwts. 6 grs. of fine gold, and 12 grs. of silver to the ton. The tailings produced 6 dwts. 3 grs. of gold, the labour of which had been paid for, and which would, in all probability, realise a profit of 400s. It is the intention of the company to transmit 30 tons to London, to be tested by Berdan's machine, which is expected to be completed about a fortnight. Messrs. Palmer, Jones, Glemow, Venable, and Massey, were elected as the managing committee in London. Mr. Tippet was appointed purser, Mr. Trengoon captain of the mine, and Mr. W. B. Baker secretary. [A report of the meeting will be found in another column.]

At North Buller Mine meeting, on Thursday (Mr. T. King in the chair), the accounts showed—Calls received, 321s. 9s.; balance last account, 1s. 1s. 11d.; mine cost, 301s. 6s. 9d.; secretary's salary, stationery, &c., 17s. 15s.; leaving balance in favour of mine, 1s. 6s. 4d. There was a balance of liabilities over assets, 135s. 14s. 5d. A call of 8s. per share was made. Captains James Miners and Samuel Cole reported that the lode in the shaft was about 18 in. wide, composed of quartz, priam, mundie, and copper ore. The engine-shaft, south of the engine-shaft, a good specimen, as it would intersect King's lode at a depth of 85 fms. from surface; this lode was extended 7 fms.; they had made but little progress here, in consequence of having to drive through the capel. Driving by eight men, at 13s. per fathom.

At Wheal Edward meeting, held at Salvador House, on Tuesday (Mr. James Ensor in the chair), certain shares upon which the calls had not been paid were, upon the motion of Mr. Byron, seconded by Mr. Charles Burle, put, declared forfeited. The show of hands was, however, equal, and the casting vote was, consequently, left to the chairman, who supported the motion. Mr. Burle remarked that he should like to hear an argument in justification of the non-forfeiture of shares where parties neglected payment, and allowed others to advance money to carry on a mine. Mr. Stainby said, although shares were forfeited in conformity with the rules of the company, they were invariably restored if applied for. The chairman observed that, as the meeting had been called for the special purpose of forfeiting these shares, and as that business had been disposed of, the meeting was now dissolved. Capt. Joseph Hodge, in accordance with his announcement, was in attendance, and expressed a wish to offer some explanation in answer to the charges made against his management at the last meeting; but as the object for which the meeting was convened had been disposed of, the chairman vacated his seat, intimating that they could not entertain any other question than that for which it was specially called.

At the Arundell Copper Mine meeting, on Thursday (Mr. Jos. Hitchens in the chair), the accounts showed a balance of 531s. 15s. 4d. in favour of the mine. For the erection of the steam-engine, and the current expenses of the next two months, a call of 2s. 6d. per share was made. The engine-shaft had been sunk 23 fms., and in 5 fms. or 6 fms. further it was intended to cross-cut into the great lode. Capt. Drew reported the cutting of another lode in the adit, with gossan of a very favourable character. The experiments of the gold productiveness of the gossan had been very successful, and were to be carried further on a large scale, so as to fairly test the real commercial value of this new and important discovery. This enterprise appears to be steadily, although somewhat slowly, advancing towards an important result.

At Castle Dinas Mining Company meeting, held yesterday at Salvador House, Bishopsgate-street (Mr. Ball in the chair), Mr. Bruston announced that the two machines ordered of Berdan were on their way to the mine, and would be in attendance on the 1st inst. Upon the motion of Mr. W. J. L. Jones, Messrs. Ball, Goss, Stubbs, Brundy, Peter Watson, and Richard Preston Fritzsche, were appointed as the committee of management for the ensuing three months. The new rules proposed at the last meeting were confirmed and adopted, and a vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

At West Wheal Jane special general meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. F. Clemow in the chair), the accounts from May to Jan. showed—Calls received, 4715s.; premium on 120 forfeited shares, 141s. 5s.=4856s. 5s.—Mine costs, &c., May to Dec., 2899s. 6s. 9d.; calls on 50 shares, 37s. 10s.; part payment of engine, 1000s.; leaving balance at bankers, 919s. 8s. 3d. This mine produced, on a recent trial with Berdan's machine, 2 ozs. 9 dwts. 3 grs. of fine gold to the ton, and 11 dwts. 8 grs. of silver. The tailings gave at the rate of 4 dwts. 21 grs. of fine gold. The committee intend trying 30 tons of mundie by Berdan's machine. Mr. Tippet suggested that as the mine was started as a tin mine, and enormous quantities had been discovered, it would be desirable to proceed with the operations so commenced as expeditiously as possible. Several shareholders expressed a similar opinion. [The proceedings are more fully detailed in another column.]

At the Ballygonoeen Mine general meeting, on Tuesday (Sir C. P. Roney in the chair), the report of Capt. W. Griffiths, dated Ballygonoeen, the 5th inst., having been read, the chairman, on behalf of himself, Messrs. R. Plant, Thos. Williams, and Capt. Wm. Griffiths, the original promoters and shareholders of the company, communicated to the meeting that the expenses incurred in the workings of the mine to the 31st December last inclusive would be borne out by and between themselves. Mr. J. N. Edwards, having tendered his resignation of the office of secretary, it was agreed that Messrs. Clay and Gillman, of 28, Bucklersbury, appointed the treasurers. A call of 1s. per 1-12,000th share was made, to meet the current expenses of the mine from the 31st Dec. last; and a general meeting convened for the third Tuesday in March, and the like meetings are to be held on that day bi-monthly, to receive and pass the accounts, and consider the general business of the mine. The thanks of the meeting were presented to the chairman for his efficient services.

At the Great Duchy meeting, on Friday, the usual formal business of passing the cost-sheet for December was transacted, and the result of some trials of the gossan and quartz for gold was stated to be 1 oz. 14 dwts. 9-5 dwts. grs. of fine gold and a small quantity of silver per ton of gossan, and 1 oz. 2 dwts. 11 grs. of fine gold per ton of quartz.

At the Portland Iron Company meeting, on the 19th Dec., the accounts showed—Share capital paid up, 100,000s.; sales of iron for cash and credit had been effected to the extent of 35,448s. 18s.; and after paying to vendors in cash and shares 70,000s., and all manufacturing expenses, purchasing engines, machinery, &c., and deducting a dividend of 7 1/2 per cent. (7500s.), there remained a cash balance of 6433s. 2s. 1d., and a working capital of 13,538s. 1s. 7d. The report of the board of management, which will be found elsewhere, was highly satisfactory.

Laxey, Driggith, Maesyrwddu, and Talacre, have sold lead ore. Boscan, Great Polgoth, Great Beam, Wheal Uny, Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes), Wheal Trefnan, Wheal Owles, Ballewidene, Botallack, Providence, and Drake Walls, have sold black tin.

Tamar Mines have 71 tons of silver-lead ore for sale on the 17th inst. Trewheth sampled 30 tons of ore yesterday.

The Mollard Mine has made a most valuable discovery in the shape of a copper lode, which averaged from 3 to 1 ton of copper to the ton of ore. The committee of the Tees Side Mining Company have let the contract for the erection of a water-wheel at Providence Mine to Messrs. Davison, Pattinson, and Spence, of Hexham. The wheel will be 36-ft. diameter by 4 ft. breast, and is to be delivered at the mine on the 1st April next. The committee have resolved to suspend the working of the shaft until the wheel is erected.

At the Cubert United Mines engine-shaft is down to the 55. In the 35 the lode is about 10 in. wide, worth from 5 to 6 cwt. of lead per fm. In Trebellan engine-shaft, the lode in the 46 level south is of a promising appearance. On Wednesday they sampled a parcel of ore computed 35 tons.

At Boscan, we are informed there has been a great improvement in the 74 at both ends, and that the shares are, consequently, in great demand. At the Minera Mines (Wrexham), the lode in the deep Day level, west of Andrie's shaft, has improved, and will now yield 3 tons of lead ore per fathom. A part of the vein has also been cut in the cross-cut south, containing branches of lead ore. In the bottom of the 70 yards level, at Koyle's shaft, there is very good ore both east and west; and there is some improvements in the 150 yards level at Taylor's shaft. The operations are checked by the severe weather.

still producing good stones of yellow ore, ground moderate for driving, set to three men and three boys at 5s. 15s. per fm. We are sinking Richards's shaft in the lode, which is 14 feet wide, and of the same character as described above, set to six men at 14s. per fm.; the taker to pay all costs.—JAMES BRAV: Jan. 11.

WHEAL WILLIAMS.—I beg to hand you the setting report for January, which is as follows:—The 40, to drive west of engine-shaft, by six men, 2 fms., at 6s. 10s. per fm.; this end is driven west of shaft 18 fms. 1 ft.; the 40, east of said shaft, to four men, 2 fms., at 6s. per fm. The 28, to drive west of Kessell's winze, by six men, 1 fm., at 5s. per fm.; the said winze is sunk 11 fms. below the 17. Filling and landing at 2s. per 100 kibbles each; wheeling, &c., at 6s. per fm.—G. ROWE: Jan. 11.

VEOLAND CONSOLS.—I have no alteration to report in the underground department. At surface we have experienced our share of hindrance from the frost and snow, and in our exposed situation we should not have been able to have dressed our tin at all if the dressing-floors had not been protected. We shall endeavour to sample to-day (Thursday), if we can dress up, about 4 tons. The drawing-engine will be started on the 15th inst. We are putting up the pulleys and stands, and have several of the miners at work assisting the carpenters. The plunger-lift is nearly all on the mine, and we shall proceed to fix it forthwith; whilst this is doing we shall put in a new leading to the engine, and hope before the middle of February to see 45 heads of stamps in full work and well supplied. We should have had full 8 tons of tin this month but for the frost.—J. FEENEY.

## FOREIGN MINES.

## THE GLADBACH ZINC COMPANY.—[From Capt. John Phillips.]

Jan. 9.—MARIA still looks very prosperous, and promises large returns of calamine monthly, but, owing to so much snow, little has been done during the last fortnight. However, I hope in the course of a few days to be able to resume operations as before, when we shall be raising from 50 to 100 tons of calamine ore per day.

HEMBOLD.—Preparations are being made with all possible speed for extracting the blende and calamine, and, when properly completed, without a doubt this mine will yield large returns monthly.

MARGARETHA JOSEPHA.—In the cross-cut west of the open cutting we have cut a course of calamine from 4 to 5 feet wide, equal to any in quality we have ever seen in this mine. We hope to commence driving on the course of it in two or three days, when we shall be able to say more about it. The cross-cut we intend to extend, in order to intersect other courses in the same direction. The other parts of the mine are looking as prosperous as ever, but our progress has been very limited of late, on account of the unfavourable weather. This mine, when in full operation will yield from 25 to 30 tons of calamine ore per day.

BRUNNEN.—This mine is not so productive at present, but every effort is being made to get to bottom of the old workings, where we expect to reach a good course of calamine.

NEUE HOFFSUNG.—As all our workings are exposed to the open air, we have been obliged to abandon everything owing to the quantity of snow that has fallen, but as it is thawing very fast, we hope to resume our workings in a few days, when we shall be taking away overburden for a short time, after which large quantities of calamine may be expected daily.—JOHN PHILLIPS.

The calamine ores of the Gladbach Zinc Company yielded, on assay, the following results:—

65, Beaumont-square, London, Jan. 4, 1854.—We hereby certify that we have examined the undermentioned samples of zinc ore, and that they contain as follows:—

		per cent.	ozs.	dwt.	grs.	
MARIA.....	No. 1. Calamine zinc,	34.01.	Silver,	1	6	0 per ton.
	No. 2. Calamine zinc,	41.03.	Silver,	1	13	12 "
NEUE HOFFSUNG.....	No. 1. Calamine zinc,	39.75.	Silver,	1	0	0 "
	No. 2. Calamine zinc,	35.03.	Silver,	0	6	12 "
MARGARETHA JOSEPHA.	No. 1. Calamine zinc,	53.37.	Silver,	1	6	0 "
	No. 2. Calamine zinc,	54.95.	Silver,	1	13	12 "

W. LONDON AND SONS, ASSAY OFFICE.

79, Hutton-garden, London, Jan. 9.—The six samples of calamine assayed for the Gladbach Zinc Company contain the following per-centage of metallic zinc:—

	No. 1.	44 per cent.
NEUE HOFFSUNG	No. 2.	48 1/2
MARGARETHA JOSEPHA	No. 3.	48 1/2
	No. 4.	48 1/2
MARIA	No. 5.	49 1/2
	No. 6.	49 1/2

JOHNSON AND MATTHEY.

## LINARES MINES.—[Received from Capt. Henry Thomas.]

Pozo Ancho, Jan. 3.—West of the engine-shaft the 75 fm. level contains a large lode, but unproductive; it is set to drive by four men at 440 reals per vara. This end is not yet measured. The 65 fm. level has been driven in December 3 varas 1 ft. 8 in.—it is set to drive by four men at 500 reals per vara, with 1/2 real per arroba for lead; it is worth 2 tons in a fm. Caballero's winze has been sunk under the 55 fm. level 1 vara, and a cross-cut has been also driven from the said winze to prove the lode for 1 vara 2 ft. 6 in.; it is set to four men at 300 reals per vara; the lode is without change. The 55 fm. level, east of Casualidad cross-cut, has been driven 3 varas, and is set to drive by two men at 250 reals per vara; the lode here is worth 1 1/2 tons in a fm.; west of the same cross-cut the men have cross-cut south 2 varas 1 ft. 6 in., and have also driven west on the lode 2 ft. 9 in.; it is set to drive by two men at 250 reals per vara; the lode is poor. East of the engine-shaft, the 75 fm. level, has been driven in December 2 varas 2 ft. 6 in., and is re-set to six men to drive at 400 reals per vara, and 1/2 real per arroba for lead ore; the lode is worth 2 tons in a fm. The 65 fm. level, east of San Jorge, has been lengthened 2 varas 2 ft. 10 in., and is re-set to four men at 550 reals per vara; the lode is worth 3 tons per fathom. The 65 fm. level east of San Antonio, on the south part of the lode, has been driven in December 6 varas 0 ft. 2 in., and is re-set to drive by four men at 300 reals per vara, with 1/2 real per arroba for lead ore; the lode is worth 1 ton in a fm. The 55 fm. level east of Fernandez winze, has been driven 3 varas 0 ft. 7 in., and is re-set to drive by four men at 400 reals per vara; the lode is worth 2 1/2 tons in a fathom. The winze sinking under the 45, before the last mentioned end, has been deepened 4 varas 1 ft. 11 in.—re-set to four men at 300 reals per vara; the lode is unproductive. The 20 fm. level, west of Warner's shaft, has been driven in December 4 varas 0 ft. 2 in., and is re-set to drive by two men at 300 reals per vara; the lode here has improved, and is worth 1 1/2 tons in a fm. In the western penitencia, on the north lode, the men have driven east 2 varas 2 ft. In the 15 fathom level it is re-set to drive by four men at 250 reals per vara; the lode is worth 1/2 ton per fm. The winze sinking under the shallow level has been deepened 4 varas 0 ft. 10 in., and is re-set to three men at 250 reals per vara; the lode is poor. East of the engine-shaft, the 75 fm. level, has been driven in December 2 varas 2 ft. 6 in., and is re-set to six men to drive at 400 reals per vara, and 1/2 real per arroba for lead ore; the lode is worth 2 tons in a fm. The 65 fm. level, east of San Jorge, has been lengthened 2 varas 2 ft. 10 in., and is re-set to four men at 550 reals per vara; the lode is worth 3 tons per fathom. The 65 fm. level east of San Antonio, on the south part of the lode, has been driven in December 6 varas 0 ft. 2 in., and is re-set to drive by four men at 300 reals per vara, with 1/2 real per arroba for lead ore; the lode is worth 1 ton in a fm. The 55 fm. level east of Fernandez winze, has been driven 3 varas 0 ft. 7 in., and is re-set to drive by four men at 400 reals per



Wheat Leisure 21.—Wheat Henry 15.—Wheat Music 10.—Total, 2846 tons.

**PARTICULARS OF COPPER ORES SOLD IN CORNWALL IN THE QUARTER ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1853.**

Copper ores, 45,722 tons (21 cwts.)—Fine copper, 3048 tons 4 cwts.—Amount money, £15,371l. 11s. 0d.—Average produce, 6%.—Average standard, 1431 lbs.—Average price (per 21 cwts.) 67. 16s. 6d.



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 This work has been recently translated into French by the Belgian Government  
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### Notices to Correspondents.

"Inquirer."—Mr. Thomas Tapping's Cost-book Essay answers the question put. Thus, in column 12, under the head *Forfeiture*, the law is thus stated:—A power to forfeit shares on non-payment of calls, &c., is usually contained in the rules of a cost-book association; also, in column 15, a cost-book rule as to forfeiture is given, which makes each share alone liable for its call. "Inquirer's" question can, however, be alone answered by the rules of his company; but ordinarily, those shares upon which a call is paid are saved, and those only upon which the calls are unpaid are forfeitable. Thus, if "Inquirer" have two shares, and pays upon the one and not upon the other, the latter only is forfeited; in other words, each share is alone liable for the non-payment of its call. So that, in the words of the question, such an adventurer does not forfeit the amount of call in shares, nor does the whole amount of his interest in the concern become subject to forfeiture.

"C." (Northampton) is informed that the meeting of the Mariquita Gold Mining Company last year took place on the 27th of July.

WEST PROVIDENCE.—Can any of our "big wigs" inform me why they do not condescend to report the mine in the usual list? I have seen but two or three reports in the whole year; and with the sister mine, Tremayne, in a fix, we West Providence adventurers naturally feel a little anxious to know whether we may expect a similar fate. It is true that your Journal mentioned that the mine was looking well; but, singularly enough, the dividend told a different tale.—A SHAREHOLDER.

WHEAL NEFTON (PERRASPOOL).—"H. and B." (Liverpool).—We trace this mine back to 1815. The sales were—  

	Copper ore.	Value.
Twelve months ending June, 1815	1479 tons	£11,256 12 0
" "	1810 "	9,734 18 0
" "	1817 "	10,147 10 6
" "	1818 "	15,051 0 0
" "	1819 "	15,112 0 0
" "	1820 "	9,515 0 0
" "	1821 "	5,835 0 0
" "	1822 "	9,447 0 0
" "	1823 "	5,586 0 0

  
 When she was abandoned. The standard then was 110l. for produce of 8½ per cent., or 6l. 7s. per ton.

COAL IN SPAIN.—Sir: There has been a report going round most of the local papers of a coal-field being discovered in Andalusia, the seam 40 feet thick, and that the said coal-field had been bought by an English capitalist for 40,000l. Can any of your readers favour me with some particulars of the discovery alluded to, also the name of the alleged purchaser?—J. G. Bishop Auckland, Jan. 11.

NICKEL AND COBALT.—Sir: Can you inform me whether nickel and cobalt are found to any extent in Cornish mines; and if so, in what district are they most prevalent?—H. M. Jan. 7.—In St. Austell at this moment; a parcel has been sold at Birmingham for 50l. per ton, and if the bulk is equal to the sample, a large quantity might be taken, there being an increased demand for it.

RHEDOL UNITED.—Sir: In your condensed report of the meeting of Rhedol shareholders, it was stated that a call of 10s. had been made. This is not the case; the report ought to have been, that the 10s. per share in arrears upon the new capital of 2000 shares was ordered to be paid up within a month. The quotation, therefore, of paid-up capital, ought to have remained 1l. per share, and not been altered into 1½.—E. WORDSWORTH: Southampton, Jan. 8.

GREAT ONSLOW CONSOLS.—"Inquirer" (Wadebridge) asks whether our quarterly statement of copper ore sales is correct as regards the returns from this mine—viz., 150 tons, amounting to 821l. 3s. 7d. There being 25,000 shares, with 1l. 10s. represented as paid up, and a 2s. dividend declared in June, 1852, he asks from whence came the funds to pay that dividend, and what have the shareholders to expect for the time to come by such paltry returns?

GOLD IN IRELAND.—Sir: Having seen in your valuable Journal a question asked, as to an immense mound of ore in the centre of Ireland, I beg to inform you, and through you the enquirer, "W.", that an enormous bed of gossan, mounds, &c., exists between this place and Bandon, its extent being over two and a half miles long, and about three quarters of a mile broad. Gold has been found in small particles on some parts, and traces of the precious metal along the whole length. I hope shortly this highly metalliferous country, so long neglected, will be brought under the notice of the capitalist.—Z.: Ballyshannon, Co. Donegal, Jan. 4.

"E. C." (Cornhill).—Although over 25,000l. was subscribed, yet not sufficient shareholders have hitherto signed the deed, so as to constitute a legal meeting. Due notice by advertisement has been given of the several meetings, and scarcely any one has attended there but the members of the press. Several of the other companies alluded to have never shown the least desire or intention to hold a meeting.

"A. H." (Bodmin).—At Wheal Mary Ann the dividend declared for December was 2l. per share, making 26l. 15s. on each share upon which 5l. 5s. has been paid. The mine is divided into 312 shares.

"A Subscriber" complains of the manner in which many reports of mining operations are laid before the public, and which have a strong tendency to mislead intended purchasers. With respect to the first of which he complains, the paragraph in question is merely an authenticated statement of the produce of gold in the gossan and mounds of the mine, which are certainly very rich, and he will find the quotation in our share list is still only ½, being ½ less than what he states they are "scarcely marketable" at. As to the second mine alluded to, it is no uncommon occurrence for superior indications at surface to degenerate in a few fathoms sinking, or for such a mine to prove highly productive in depth. The one in question is still thought highly of by experienced practical men, but no one should purchase shares merely on the faith of a report, which, however honest and correct, cannot be an exact test of value; they should see and judge for themselves, or take the opinion of some impartial and competent person acquainted with the property.

"A Lead Miner."—Jacotina is a Brazilian term for a micaceous schist containing gold. Capel is a Cornish term, and means the lining strata of the walls of the lode, generally composed of quartz, schorl, and hornblende, and more frequently accompanying tin than copper lodes. See our *Glossary of Mining Terms*, 2s. 6d.

BRITISH MINING EXCHANGE.—"Bob Short" intimates that the time appears long since the active committee were elected to bring this matter to a point, and he is anxious to know what chance there is of a speedy conclusion of their labours.

THE SHARE LIST.—We fear there is sometimes ground for the complaint "Verax" makes, as to inexperienced and unprincipled men acting as agents being influenced by interested parties, and publishing deceptive statements for the keeping up the price of shares; but we think it is the exception to the rule. It must be highly gratifying to "Verax," however, to remember that his exertions have, on an outlay of 25,000l., produced established mines now valued at 986,000l., and which result we can easily believe has only been brought about by the employment of honest, experienced, and spirited miners, trustworthy book keepers and cashiers, and the proper employment of capital. The mine mentioned by him he will find quoted this week at ½. "Verax" is wrong in supposing agents in the country to have the best means of knowing the price of shares; they are often totally ignorant of the nature of London transactions at any particular period, and, therefore, incapable of furnishing correct prices.

POLTHORNE GOLD MINING COMPANY.—Sir: Allow me to ask whether it is legal to constitute a company in a large number of shares, and before they are all issued and paid carry on extensive operations, such as this company have done? I find they have no less than 3200 shares unappropriated. Cannot Mr. Tapping set them right, for it is clear they are in the wrong at present?—ONE OF CHARD: Somerset.

NORTH WHEAL ROBERT.—"S. B." (Walthampton) will be glad to know when this mine purposes commencing the promised bi-monthly samplings of 500l. each.

SWANPOOL MINE.—No sales from this mine of lead ore will be found in our list for the quarter, nor do we know what quantity the leader of 4 inches wide yielded. "B. O." should have the mine inspected by a competent agent, totally unconnected with it, and were parties to adopt this method generally they would have less occasion to appeal to us.

"A shareholder" should address his communication, respecting the Port Philip Company, to Mr. Powles: its publication in our Journal would not have the desired effect. GREAT HEWAS.—"A Tinner" asks to whom the large sum of 9000l., charged for the purchase, was paid? and at whose risk is the 5300 unappropriated shares held? It being very different to Mr. Tapping's version of the Cost-book System. They had better set their house in order at once, and deposit the funds in the hands of a banker. The broker had a good slice out of the capital, there being no less than 1084l. 7s. 6d. charged as paid to him; and 246l. 14s. 4d. for advertising. This is prodigious!

GREAT CRINKEW.—J. Webster (St. Austell) wishes to know where all the promised copper ore said to be in this mine, and, according to the prospectus, to be got out at 2s. tribute, and 15s. in 1l. profit to the shareholders, has vanished to? On reference to our quarterly returns, it appears they have sold none. Surely, they have not spent the capital of 30,000l., and have nothing to show for it.

UNDESIRABLE.—"One Interested" expresses his regret that the promised dividends from this concern (notwithstanding tin has advanced nearly 50 per cent. in the interim) have not been realised, owing to the quantity proving a little only of what was represented. And now the shareholders are solicited to take a large number of new shares, with no better promise of success than the original at starting. Certainly, it is time (our correspondent adds) for everybody to watch their own tin before parting with it.

We have particularly to request that subscribers and others, in paying accounts, will send cheques or post-office orders, in preference to postage-stamps.

THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM.—Sir: Will any of your correspondents inform me if the committee of a mine stated to be on the Cost-book Principle can introduce and abide by a rule whereby the shareholders, if they resign their shares, must likewise resign all belonging to the mine, and this in the county of Cornwall?—HARRY CROSE: *Gerriston Side, Hull*, Jan. 12.

SIR.—Is it legal for a female to be a witness to the signature or signing a transfer of shares, or any other document?—C. S. *Forkshire*.—"Certainly," it is done frequently, and a female witness in a court of law is reckoned equal to a male, only that she is generally more loquacious.

EAST ONSLOW MINES.—Can any of your correspondents give any information as to the present position of this company? It was rumored some time ago that it was amalgamating with the Great ONSLOW Company; but no official notice has been given to the shareholders of such a change. I believe a large amount of capital has been subscribed; and it is high time that the committee of management should render some account of how it has been expended, and whether they have done any thing towards developing the riches of the very valuable mineral ground that they secured, and which they stated in the prospectus would be worked at a very small cost.—A SHAREHOLDER: *Burnley*, Jan. 11.

MCTON CONSOLS.—"J. R. C." enquires what has become of the lead ore said to be in the 34 ft. level for 20 fathoms long, upwards of three months ago, none having been sold.

GOLD AT THE DINAS GREAT CONSOLS.—Sir: A clerical discrepancy, an error, and an omission, occur in your last impression, relative to the extraordinary quantity of gold discovered at the Dinas Great Consols Mine, which render the paragraph very ambiguous. This should read—"The produce was 4 dwts. (not ewts.) from 280 lbs. of mundle (not sulphur), or about 3 ozs. of gold (inferred, but not expressed) to the ton."—W. WHITE: *Royal Institution of Science and Art, Leicester-square*.

GREAT CRINKEW.—Sir: In your last Journal a "Small Shareholder" thought proper to make some remarks on this mine, which I do not attempt to answer, except in the same way as I answered some enquiries through your paper in March last, when, for the satisfaction of all interested, I said that any information on the affairs of the mine might be obtained on application at the office; and of that I believe your correspondent has taken every advantage; the object of his letter is, therefore, obvious.—R. C. MANUEL: *Austinfriars*, Jan. 12.

WHEAL SAMSON.—Sir: This mine has been at work for years; the capital is represented as 10,000l. You regularly quote them at 4l. each, which is 40,000l., although they are advertised at one-third of that figure. What I chiefly want to know is, what becomes of the ore, if they really have any, for the mine never appears in your quarterly sale of metals?—S. S.

CANNON HILL MINING COMPANY.—Sir: Some 18 months ago, I was induced to take a few shares in this company, on which I paid 17s. 6d. per share, and was then told that in a few months the company would be able to have ore ready for the market, and regular returns would be made; but up to the present time there has not been any sale of ore. May I ask some of your correspondents if they can inform me whether the operations at this mine are entirely stopped, and, if not, what is being done, and why the captain neglects to send his report for insertion in your Journal, as through your columns the shareholders have the only means of obtaining information of the progress of the undertaking?—ALPHA: *Burnley*, Jan. 11.

With the MINING JOURNAL of this week is given the TITLE-PAGE and INDEX to the TWENTY-THIRD VOLUME. Subscribers in want of deficient copies, to make their sets perfect, should make early application for them, to prevent disappointment.

Much inconvenience frequently arising from numbers being mislaid, we recommend that the Journal should be regularly filed on receipt; it then forms an accumulating useful work for reference.

## THE MINING JOURNAL

### Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, JANUARY 14, 1854.

In our further reference to INTER-OCEANIC COMMUNICATION, we have, as a preliminary, to settle accounts with the author of the Engineering Report, by which the new Escoccos survey has been instigated. We regret exceedingly that the evidence before us was not available at an earlier period, as in that case our remonstrances would have been recorded against a futile project, in time, perhaps, to prevent the catastrophe that must be regarded as inevitable, unless averted by expedients which we must confess, seem by no means sufficient to repel or deprecate the hostility of the aborigines.

"Oh, that mine enemy had written a book!" Well were it for the fame of both our authors on this subject that they had borne in wise recollection that trite aspiration. As to the projector, the peculiar interest of the writer will excuse any inconsistencies, and account for much that is unaccountable and impossible of proof. But what shall we say of a professional *employé*, whose duty was honestly and unreservedly to instruct the public in the conscientious narrative of investigations of the first importance, not only to his constituents, but to this great empire—first, to all civilisation,—of a public servant, from whom the highest obligation of caution and truthfulness is expected, when, if he do not indeed bury "his talents," he squanders and violates his trust? Is it, then, true, as some would have us believe, that in the honourable profession of engineers it is as in the law, some men will be found to barter honour and sacred truth for the price of employment? We sincerely trust not, and that the judgment which the scientific world will have to pronounce, on his own showing, will acquit Mr. GIBBONS of more than unintentional error, through an enthusiastic perseverance in self-deception. Not so in regard to those whose position, severed from ostensible connection with the parties interested, should have made inquiry imperative, and an entire and impartial scrutiny at every point a bar to misapprehension, or to an impeachment of justice. Here we have three sage Governments, like the three kings of Brentford, smelling at one rose: nothing is so fragrant as Sir C. Fox's scheme of a tidal *saus-lock* cut—cost, fifteen millions sterling. Now, on what grounds is this remarkably exorbitant demand for capital sustained? A report of Mr. GIBBONS's, forsooth! We say nothing of the journal, which displays not only a very sour, atrabilious style, but, what is worse, a very shabby, scurvy treatment of poor CULLEN, who, by the way, Mr. GIBBONS ought to have known, as his master and employer—co-equal in the concession with Sir CHARLES FOX. Nothing is too high or too holy, at home or abroad—everything, terrestrial or divine, is open to his denunciation—most of his remarks evincing gross ignorance and bigotry. Even the pardonable vanity, which his simplicity and lack of information could alone magnify into atrocious cruelty, of young ladies ornamenting their tresses with fire-fles, cannot escape the lash of his disgust. Well may it be designated by the Transatlantic notion of an "almighty smash" of crudities and incongruities.

One passage of this "Curiosity of Literature" has attracted our attention, particularly as the agent who has designed the policy has again proceeded to the scene of his past labours, probably with another "confidential mission."

"I feel," says the writer, "more satisfied than ever that it is only just that this nation (the Indians) (for a nation they are, as much as England or New Granada) should be treated as a free and independent State, and if any portion of their territory is necessary for the facilities of commerce, the position they now hold should be secured, and a treaty of neutrality entered into. On such terms I have no doubt that these Indians will willingly cede a tract of land to England on reasonable terms; and having once made the agreement, I am satisfied they will hold to it. An acknowledgement of their independence by a power like Great Britain will do more to civilise them by contact than a thousand futile claims of possession, like that put forward by New Granada, can do by compulsion or oppression."

Is there any significance in entrusting Mr. GIBBONS with the command of the expedition which by this time will have reached the shores of the Isthmus? In sober seriousness, is the Government about to treat us to another BLEWFIELD's Protectorate? We thought that the freaks of diplomacy in that direction had sufficiently nauseated our notabilities; and we most sincerely trust that our ally, the Republic of New Granada, is not to be insulted by any attempt to secure a questionable dominion, on the part of any or all of the Powers concerned, over territory within the recognised limits of that State.

But we turn to the actual business of the book, and cannot fail to characterise it as a worthless account of the unfaithful performance of a duty he owed the British public, and his disconnected diary as objectionable and insulting to the intelligence of scientific men, whose scrutiny of the subject must have been forestalled. *Non nobis gloria*. We gladly acknowledge the prior adjudication of a periodical, the *Dublin University Magazine*, June, 1853, which, though local, is noted for ability; because we recognise in its review the opinion of one competent to criticise. Had Government wished for correct information, they had only to place the Report in the hands of one of their own engineers, and referred the matter to the Geographical Society, in order to ascertain its value as an engineering or geographical authority. Why has the ministerial organ "buried" the answer of the Geographical Society to the imputation of neglecting the canalisation of the Isthmus? Simply because the "departments" don't want to be informed; they are acting on the genuine instincts of office. We may be allowed to ask, also, why the project in question has not been patronised by the Geographical Society? The answer which we believe has been given on the part of the Society is in effect, that it has devoted long and mature consideration to the topic; but it may also be added, that the scheme here referred to is regarded as a rank absurdity. Where is the report of Sir W.

CURRITT, whose name is attached to the prospectus as consulting engineer? If he had faith in Mr. GIBBONS's statement, his sanction is surely too important to have been withheld till now. The case has not been submitted, we have reason to believe, to the leading engineers on the part of the Government to justify its participation in a wild goose-chase. No report from WALKER, KENDALL, STEPHENSON, LOCKE, BRUNEL, or any of the eminent scientific men usually consulted on works of such magnitude. If any, why has it not been published?

From these digressions we proceed with the review, which, quoting Mr. GIBBONS's alleged explorations at Eacoces, or on the Atlantic coast of the Isthmus, proceeds:—

"Now, how far were they then in the country, and in what precise direction had they gone? It appears that they carried with them no means of ascertaining their position absolutely, not even a sextant to determine their latitude; while no mention is made of any attempt to fix the position of any of the hill-tops relatively to points on the coast, either by cross-bearings, or in any other way. From our own experience, in forcing a passage through such a country as described by Mr. GIBBONS, numbered as they were with baggage, we should not be inclined to estimate their distance from the coast at more than three miles in a straight line. They then descended into a valley, and met with a stream 30 ft. wide, coming from the south-west, the direction they wanted to follow—with a range of mountains north-west of them. They saw a plain (the river valley) stretching to the south-west for six miles by estimation. Then they follow the river, and attempt to lose all consciousness of their exact position—certainly mistake all the features of the country by which an experienced explorer would be guided in such a case; and, after one night in the bush, they walked down the river to an Indian village on the coast, which they reach at 10 a.m., where they are ordered out of the country, taken on board their vessel, and, on pain of death, 'instructed never to come there no more.' So little do they seem to have been capable of appreciating the features and forms of a new country, that when they first met this river behind the coast range of hills, they actually flattered themselves that they had crossed the watershed of the Isthmus, and that the river would lead them to the Pacific."

After this we may accompany Messrs. GIBBONS and FORD across the Isthmus, by the *via trita*, to Panama, and follow the frail bark they freighted. The party arrives at the Boca Chica, and with the true prerogatives of discoverers, (2) the "great waters" within, which from time immemorial had been known as the Gulf or Harbour of Miguel, as the sea without was known as the Gulf of Vallona—are dubbed the Harbour of Darien. Into this newly-discovered, and newly-named harbour he tells us the *Savannah* flows. This is the river marked erroneously on Dampier's map as the Congo, on contemporaneous charts, the Miguel and Bonha, later the Sava, and now properly the Savanas, not Savannah, as CULLEN has it. As a test of accuracy in the alleged availability of this inner harbour for the purpose of navigation, we have merely to refer to RINGROSE's description of the passage from Santa Maria to Boca Chica; and, though we cannot positively at the present moment disprove the more recent account of soundings, &c., there is yet sufficient to refuse credence to a representation, which, in addition to various motives for suspecting a bias, presumes to furnish a *survey* mere random and unmeasured computations. It is stated that the embouchure of the Savanas is—

"Two miles wide, with a depth of 9 fms. at low water. The left bank (looking up stream) [This, then, is the right bank according to the usual method of describing rivers.—ED.] is elevated from 100 to 300 feet; but on the right side, a mangrove wood is flooded every high tide for nearly a mile inland. The soundings for the first five miles (reduced to low water) varied from 6 fms. to 9 fms., with soft blue mud, the river narrowing to less than a mile; this tide took us about nine miles from the Savannah. We anchored at four p.m., when it began to ebb, and about eight o'clock we were left high and dry on a gravel bank. Shortly before midnight we were again afloat, and with the assistance of sweeps, there being no wind, we reached the junction of the River Lara at two a.m., and at half-past three we anchored near an island, about four miles higher up." Now, as to this passage, we have one or two questions to ask. How was the first distance of nine miles ascertained? They seem to have gone up with the tide, so a log would be useless unless it were a ground log, of which no mention is made. Was the distance guessed at nine miles? If so, we can only say it requires very great practice to make even a tolerable guess under such circumstances; and in no instance should a guessed or estimated distance be stated without a caution. The second question is—How far is it from the end of these nine miles to the junction of the Lara? This distance is not even guessed at; and how did they know the little island was four miles above that junction? It must be observed that these two latter distances were traversed by night. According to the map, the junction of the River Lara is 15 geographical miles from the mouth of the Savannah; in a straight line, bearing north 13° east from it. We must, therefore, conclude the distance from the place where they grounded to the mouth of the River Lara to have been estimated at six miles. This brings us to the last and most important question. How the position of any of these points was fixed? In other words, how was the mean or average direction of the River Savannah ascertained? To make sure of the mean direction of a winding river, simply by the bearing and distance of its several reaches, requires very careful measurement and observation, and much practice; when running up hastily, with a tide of unknown velocity, and doing half the distance by night, the difficulty is increased. Even with every care, it is not by a cautious surveyor considered as settled, unless he gets astronomical observations at the two ends of his journey, or connect them by a few angles or bearings on fixed points. Even if we suppose, then, that the distance up the winding course of the river may be taken as sufficiently accurate, and set that down as 20 miles, we see no reason to fix the point they had now attained at more than half that distance from the coast in a straight line, or to be more sure of its position than to say that it was somewhere between north and east from the mouth of the river. It must be observed that they were still within the influence of the tide, which appears to flow two miles further up at least, or to a point which Mr. GIBBONS places near to the centre of the Isthmus. Now, to suppose that the tide flows so far up a river which rises in mountains just beyond, and has only a few more miles of country to come from, is to our mind a geographical absurdity. We must, therefore, until we see much stronger evidence to the contrary than the very rough map appended to Mr. GIBBONS's report, believe that the spot marked '1,' instead of being where he places it, is down much nearer the coast, and within a very few miles of the mouth of the Savannah river, its bearing from it being uncertain.

These quotations extend so far, that we must defer the conclusion of this branch of the subject till next week, to introduce a specimen of Mr. GIBBONS's talents of anecdote and diplomacy, which are racy in the extreme.

The doubters and disputants at the existence and value of gold ores at home must be considerably dismayed by the vigour with which our adventurous miners persist in finding out new gold sites, and sending up hundred weights of specimens for experiments. The proprietors of gold machines, who looked for a distant market in California and Australia, must be astonished with the new market which has sprung up for local supply. The orders for home mines for BERDAN's and other machines are new to some extent. On the other hand, it must be regarded as a great advantage, that the ingenuity applied during so many years for the working of gold ores in Virginia, and latterly in California, becomes immediately available for the development of our new stores of precious metal.

The results which have been obtained from the gold ores already are of vast importance in their bearings upon our future operations. They show undeniably a wide diffusion in these islands of the precious metal; the existence of an enormous mass of ore, containing a greater or less proportion of gold, and the fact of particular specimens presenting a local accumulation of gold. The poorest specimens of gold ores are worthy of careful observation; because if not immediately available, they will be hereafter. It does not follow, because they cannot now be profitably reduced by the machines, that some improvement in them, or the application of some other process, may not enable them hereafter to be worked to advantage. There may be ores containing gold, and other metal or metals, of which each individually may be poor, and yet the aggregate result of the productions may be valuable. This has been the case with many classes of minerals: at one time neglected, they afterwards become objects of importance. Gold ores are themselves an example, and silver-lead ores furnish another, familiar to every miner. At one time it was supposed a very large proportion of silver was requisite for effective working, but by the progress of improvement, so large a class of ores has been brought under operations, that the silver productions of England has become an important item in the national resources, and one which must be regarded as of a permanent character. While the results of the assays at present obtained have this general importance, their individual application must be more carefully considered, and we must not be in too great a hurry to jump to conclusions. In some cases, by hasty reasoning, we should be led from favourable averages to expect greater productions than the mass of mineral in a mine will afford; while in others we should be deterred by unfavourable averages.

Putting aside the considerations that equally influence low and high averages, we must not forget that, notwithstanding the perfection of mechanism, we have not arrived at certainty and accuracy in the processes of gold reduction. The parties superintending the machines at present are not persons experienced in the reduction of ores, and in the application of the processes. To each class of ores there are special and local varieties, requiring peculiar treatment; but besides that, mining parties have become lately aware that there are many classes of gold ores, of very dissimilar chemical constitutions. The progress of the machines is sufficient to illustrate the state of affairs. Some of the ores at first considered unredemable have afterwards been found capable of treatment by the machine, while there have not been wanting examples in which the inventor's processes have been foiled by the ores, and unlooked-for combinations set him at defiance.

Whoever carefully considers the subject must be convinced that there is a wide field for improvement in the treatment of gold ores, and he, therefore, becomes correspondingly cautious in admitting the results of machine treatment as a safe and efficient basis for the investment of capital, with-



out other corroborative evidence. We are now acquainted with several classes of gold minerals and ores, not only of gold quartz, gold granite, and gold slate, but what may be termed chemical combinations associated with gold. Now, some of the machines are specially constructed, as quartz crushers, for the separation of the gold from this matrix, and this design, under many circumstances, they accomplish very efficiently. The oxides and sulphurets of iron are so different in their constitutions, that they necessarily require a particular supervision in their reduction. In many cases a favourable flux or menstruum is to be found in the neighbouring mineral formations, or some little varieties of manipulation, which may either augment the produce of metal, lessen the cost of production, or make some element available which might otherwise be dissipated. With regard to the arsenious ores containing gold, the scientific operator is perfectly prepared for the necessity of careful arrangement, though he may not, from want of experience, be qualified to determine, without adequate experiment and preparation, the preferable course of treatment.

Those who are familiar with the great variations in chemical analysis, in the several modes of reduction—mechanical, electrical, and chemical, and in the influence of natural and external conditions in results, will expect great variations in the averages of the same machine at different periods, and will, consequently, require frequent and varied experiments before he forms a decided opinion. In the iron manufacture, climate and the state of the weather materially influence the productions of the blast-furnaces; indeed, to such extent, that sometimes the manufacture is necessarily suspended. Mercury, a great vehicle in gold operations, is particularly susceptible of changes of temperature and condition, as even schoolboy knowledge, or the meanest observations, will teach us; but we are not aware that much attention is paid to it in California, the United States, or this country, beyond the adoption, in the best designed machines, of a high artificial temperature, as desirable and favourable for amalgamation. The practice in treatment varies, too, very much. In Mexico and Chili the process is a protracted one, and the tort is long in preparation; in the United States' machines, a great object is to obtain a speedy result. As, of course, the same mercury is used repeatedly in the machines, it may happen that the mercury, which some days would take up and hold a portion of the gold, would on other days part with this latent portion into the amalgam, as it might be affected by the weather, or other external influences. On the mine, when the same ores are used up continuously, this oscillation of capability and production is of no real importance, as it does not affect the annual average, nor the total production of gold. It may, however, be otherwise where various ores belonging to different companies are the subject of experiment, and where, without any fault of the machine or the operator, the average of the ores of one company may be enhanced, and the average of the ores of another company, or even of the same company, may be depreciated.

Fluctuations of this kind acquire the more importance, as gold ores are commonly of low production, and a slight difference may lead to erroneous deductions. There may be a disinclination to set up machinery to try one lode, while on the other hand many thousands of inferior ore may be raised, to the very great disappointment of shareholders.

The gold machines have proved so valuable, that by some their importance and application may be overrated, as by some they have from prejudice been depreciated; but the mining world must keep in view that, after all, machines are only machines, and that as they are the offspring of men's invention, by men must they be governed. Besides machines, we want men; we want experience in the application of machines, and we want skillful and well-trained operators who know the power of their machines, what machine or process best to employ, and what are the nature and qualities of the ores to be subjected to reduction. Rule of thumb and routine applications cannot be relied on, because we have not the requisite experience; and, therefore, unless mining managers are on their guard, much of their gold will be thrown away, as the ores themselves formerly were, or a needless and wasteful expense will be incurred, which a judicious superintendence would convert into an element of profit.

Altogether, while there is so much to encourage proprietors of gold mines, there is much to call for their careful consideration, so that they may neither be unduly led into wasteful investments, nor deterred, as they have in too many cases been in past years, from the advantageous development of the property in their possession. Gold ores now are known to be so far like other branches of mining enterprise that they are to be found on a large scale, and they will be found to resemble them in this, that they require a corresponding application of science and of common sense.

Mr. CALVERT's very elaborate treatise\* on the history and geology of gold, but which is more peculiarly devoted to the Gold Rocks of the British Isles, is a publication so interesting and so important as to deserve from us a special notice. His early and practical acquaintance with the auriferous districts of the Australian continent eminently qualified him for an undertaking of novelty, and in his efforts to call public attention to a subject which may one day prove of vast moment, we can bear ample testimony to the industry and research which he has successfully combined with the results of his own long experience. The fallacious hopes, the wild and visionary speculations of the alchemists, and the inevitable failures of their crude and futile experiments, had in days long gone by tended to create a general distrust in the minds of men, as to the prospects of procuring gold—a distrust traditionally preserved to our times; but it has been reserved for the present epoch to realise the wildest dreams, and to demonstrate that nature had provided in certain districts a large supply of those metallic riches, which art and ingenuity had laboured so long and so fruitlessly to produce. It is not, however, strange that in an age which has called into action the marvellous agency of the electric light, which has rendered the gigantic power of steam submissive and obedient to human control, the progress of intellectual enterprise and the advance of scientific discovery should have suddenly revealed treasures of which mankind had almost ceased to dream. That mind must be indeed afflicted with the blindest scepticism which, having studied the exploratory details, and witnessed in its rude form the native gold of California and Australia, can doubt but that Providence has placed similar sources of wealth in other regions, as yet unsought and unknown, within the reach and for the enrichment of man.

The attestations of history collected by Mr. CALVERT teach us, that a desire for the acquisition of gold early stimulated the spirit of enterprise in the Phœnicians, the Romans, and other maritime nations of antiquity. It was the anxiety to meet with gold which guided the Spaniards to the discovery of the Western World. A band of American wanderers, passing into Texas, led to the settlement of the Anglo-Saxon race in California; and Australia, originally discovered by the Dutch, was abandoned by them as valueless, in order that the great colonies, into which it has been partitioned, might pour their profuse and almost inexhaustible treasures into the lap of England. Auriferous deposits, washed down by the rivers, have been, in ancient as well as modern discoveries of gold, the surest tests of its presence; and the pages of Mr. CALVERT incontestably prove its existence in those of the British Isles. The inquirer is fairly entitled to speculate with confidence upon the metallic riches of countries, when thoroughly explored, and rendered completely available by the improved appliances of modern art, in which the very sand brought down by floods from the hills has for centuries placed gold, in proportions neither trivial nor minute, at the disposal of man. We must remember, also, that science has invariably pointed out the path to enterprise—that the spirit of enquiry, since succeeded by the current of emigration, was first directed to Australia by the announcement, that there existed a singular uniformity between the geological formation of the Australian Cordillera and the Ural Mountains, so long known to abound in auriferous products. You find in every page decisive evidence that Mr. CALVERT has availed himself of comparative investigation and philosophical analysis, as his guides to the deductions which he draws, and to the principles which he promulgates.

Our author has divided his subject into a variety of chapters, but all may be comprised under the following heads—viz., the History of Gold; the Gold-fields of the British Isles, their Topography and Geology; the other Gold-fields of Europe, with similar descriptive details; the Gold-regions of Russia distinct, of Asia, Africa, and America; the Gold-regions of Australia; the English Law of Royal Mines; the Geology of Gold; the Present State of Gold-working in England. The writer is entitled to high credit for the extensive range of his research, and for the variety of legal and antiquarian facts which he has collected under the first head. His work will be of value to the future inquirer, and we may venture with some confidence to predict, that it will be hereafter considered and consulted as a standard book of reference. The second branch embraces the geography of native gold, involving the all-important consideration of

its association with ores of copper and iron, the two most general, valuable, and extensive mineral productions of our Islands. Mr. CALVERT has shown that in the days of our Norman, Plantagenet, and Tudor sovereigns, gold was found in the copper wrought from the mines of England, but he states that at present it is scarcely, if at all, separated from any copper ore in this country. While he gives us a return of mines in which gold is undoubtedly to be found in combination with copper, he assures us, "that so far as the evidence of practical men goes, a great deal of copper is produced and sent into consumption, containing gold largely." We have, further, his deliberate opinion, that "were more attention paid by mining companies to assaying, a considerable quantity of gold would be obtained from copper." (p. 192.) He, however, states that "copper, in its original direction, is not a favourable medium for gold, but sometimes becomes so in its subsequent deviation. Gold may be extracted from certain copper ores very profitably." (p. 300.)

With respect to the presence of gold in combination with iron, his observations and his testimony are very distinct. He assures us, that he had examined nearly two hundred specimens of the sulphurets of iron from different localities, and found that by far the greater part contained gold, varying of course considerably in quantity. (p. 301.) In an appendix, he gives a list of ores, in which gold was not visible by the microscope, but which, when treated by two processes, chemical analysis and electrical analysis, clearly exhibited it. We find in that return some sulphurets of iron, proved by both species of analysis to contain gold exceeding six, seven, and even eight, ounces to the ton. We also find in that return, oxides of iron which, when subjected to similar processes, were found to contain three, four, five, and even seven, ounces to the ton. We also find ferruginous quartz exhibiting upwards of four ounces, and decomposed granite at least four, to the same quantity. Mr. CALVERT very justly remarks, that geology, as a science, is the creation of the last half-century, and that it is a branch of human progress in which finally has no place. It is our consciousness of the soundness of this axiom, which has induced us thus prominently to put forward the views and researches of Mr. CALVERT on points so little understood, but having so important a bearing on the value of the two principal mineral productions of Great Britain. In thus selecting a portion of his treatise, remarkable for its practical novelty, we furnish to the student, as well as to the curious, enquiring, and general reader, the strongest recommendation we can offer for its attentive perusal.

Mr. CALVERT very justly ridicules the prejudices and prepossessions of those who affect to doubt, that gold can be found in quarters where they are predetermined to believe that it does not exist. He properly observes, that in minds so constituted there is always extreme incredulity as to everything inconsistent with their prepossessions, and extreme credulity on every matter that conforms to them. It has long been a mineralogical maxim, that gold was amongst the metallic substances most generally diffused, but we are reminded by Mr. CALVERT that, in tracing its history in modern times, it has been observed that its recognition has been invariably unexpected, its discovery sudden and startling, and its subsequent development extensive and profitable. The choicest gifts of nature are often long unproductive, until called forth by the intelligence and activity of those for whom they were destined. If the home supply in the gold rocks of Britain be comparatively small, when contrasted with Australia, we cannot forget that, in order to render it productive, we do not require the influx of a mixed population into a new country, with all the attendant crimes, privations, and perils; and that the facilities which exist amongst us of applying the most improved and perfect machinery to render it available may, to some extent, compensate for its disproportionate quantity.

The success of his Australian observations and efforts may, perhaps, in some degree, have invested Mr. CALVERT with the attributes of an enthusiast; but his very success in that country entitles his observations, now deliberately presented to us in his publication, to the more attention in this. Our author seems peculiarly anxious to impress upon his readers, that wherever he has found very rich ores, they have generally proved scanty; and he prefers directing attention to those far more frequently met with, in which abundance amply compensates for comparative inferiority in quality. The recent discoveries of gold have completely silenced all apprehensions respecting our excess of population, and a prudent adoption of the recommendations of Mr. CALVERT will necessarily tend to afford profitable employment to large classes of our mining operatives. There is also this further encouragement to legitimate speculation, that notwithstanding the vast influx of gold from various quarters, its standard value has not decreased, and while there appears to be no immediate prospect of its diminution, there is still less danger that its stream will flood either the Treasury or the country.

The gold hitherto received from the auriferous countries abroad has been almost universally raised by the unaided labour of man, generally under unfavourable, and frequently under the most discouraging circumstances. The employment of capital, the influence of wealth, their mutual co-operation with the operative classes have been combined in all our great and successful enterprises, both public and private; and it is their union which in many striking examples has tended to make England the manufacturing mistress of the world. While the progress of scientific and mechanical discovery is daily disclosing new and unexpected appliances and powers, the aim and tenor of Mr. CALVERT's treatise is to render the acquirement of gold, which in the distant colony is the result of individual labour, at home—the product of the collective and united efforts of industry, capital, and skill.

The VICE-WARDEN of the Stannaries' Court of Cornwall recently gave judgment in the case of *RICHARDS v. ROSKILLY*, to which we would call the particular attention of our mining readers, as showing the disinclination of the Court to encourage parties in their endeavour to keep alive claims on mineral property just sufficient to avail themselves of any favourable turn in the prospects of affairs, but not to press them in such manner as to expose themselves to charges which an active shareholder would have had to incur. It was a suit for the specific performance of an agreement, dated 18th June, 1851; the petition prayed that shares should be allotted to the plaintiff, and for an account of the sale of ores and shares. The principal part of the evidence consisted of the testimony of the parties themselves; and his Honour remarked that, if implicit reliance could be placed on that of the two petitioners, their case would present strong claims to a favourable consideration; but their statements were contradicted in so many points by the defendant (*ROSKILLY*), as well as other witnesses, that a judgment could not be safely founded on any facts but those supported by the documentary evidence before the Court, or that of disinterested witnesses. At the close of 1850 an agreement was entered into between four persons, the plaintiff and *BROWNING* and *HILL*, to share the profit of an adventure then contemplated in the lands of *Trewallack, Stars, &c.*, under the title of *Wheal Wrey*. *RICHARDS* was deputed to apply for a grant, and informed his companions that he had been refused, although the reply could not be construed as such; indeed, so different did *RICHARDS* consider it that he induced one *CLOGG*, a person of means and respectability, to join him in the proposed adventure, and to apply for the sett in his own name. This application was favourably received, and, on his own responsibility, he was permitted to clear out the old workings; but there was no immediate intention of completing the agreement for the sett, nor had any thing transpired which could be considered a promise, much less one to *RICHARDS* and *HARVEY*. After spending 40*l.* or 50*l.*, the appearances being unpromising, they gave up the search. In June, *RICHARDS* spoke to *ROSKILLY* about the mine, and wrote to him stating the "sett was extensive," and "the lode a splendid one," which was mere conjecture, as it had not been seen. The agreement was, however, entered into, purporting to make defendant and his nephew joint partners in common with plaintiffs, by which arrangement the plaintiffs would be entitled to one-half of the shares; the other half was to be sold, to await the future decision of the adventurers. *RICHARDS* swore by affidavit that *ROSKILLY* had seen and read the correspondence with the landlord's agent before he signed the agreement, and was fully aware of his position, but *ROSKILLY* distinctly denied that he saw it until afterwards; and further, that *CLOGG* was the only person competent to recommend *ROSKILLY* to the landlord, and they afterwards obtained a license in the names of himself and nephew. His Honour was of opinion, that had the defendants been better informed as to the real connexion of *RICHARDS* and *HARVEY* with the mine, they would have had nothing to do with the agreement. Then, again, even supposing the agreement to be unimpeachable, the plaintiffs' conduct was hardly such as to entitle them to favourable consideration. More than two years—nine quarterly meetings passed without any steps being taken: *RICHARDS* well knew that *ROSKILLY* repudiated the agreement soon after it was signed; and as early as Oct. 1851, when *ROSKILLY* had obtained his license, and established a company, the

plaintiffs should at once have claimed to enter as holders of shares. His Honour emphatically observed, that in the case of mining adventures, with transferrable shares, persons claiming such large interests as the present plaintiffs, ought not to content themselves with mere notices, or naked declarations of rights, which could have no other practical effect than to paralyse the adventure, and make the shares unmarketable. They ought to take prompt and effective steps to make their title good by the known process of the law. Under the circumstances, the Court left the plaintiffs to such remedies at common law as they might be advised; and as the agreement raises a fair *prima facie* case for plaintiffs, and as the *ROSKILLYS* might have avoided litigation by a more careful enquiry into facts, the petition was dismissed without costs.

#### SOLIDIFIED PEAT, FOR THE SMELTING OF IRON, &c.

Economy may be considered the very essence and soul of the manufacture of iron, but this is a method of procedure which in most countries it has been found very difficult to observe. "In fact," says Sir Robert Kane, "the manufacture of iron requires a variety of materials, which it would be very expensive to bring together, did their sources lie at considerable distances; and hence the cost of the metal produced should be considerably higher, and thereby its extent of use and manufacture limited in proportion." These materials are iron ore, sandstone for the construction of the furnaces, limestone, necessary as a flux, fuel for the purposes of roasting and smelting, and water-power for the blast-furnaces.

That there is ore is certain, that there is sandstone is certain, that there is limestone is certain, that there is fuel is—with the means we have witnessed by Gwynne's process of solidifying peat—equally certain, and that there is water-power in abundance is certain; but if the ore, the sandstone, the limestone, the fuel, and abundance of water-power, and cheap labour, do not conspire, the economic manufacture becomes impossible. We will, therefore, show that by a beneficial arrangement of Providence, of which, as Sir Robert Kane says, "it is impossible to exaggerate the wisdom and the importance to mankind," these elements of profitable labour co-exist in all parts of Ireland, within easy reach of each other.

**IRON ORES.**—The ores of iron that are actually employed as sources of metal are of three kinds—the anhydrous peroxide, or specular iron; the hydrous peroxide, including hematite and bog ore; and the carbonate of iron, to which the clay iron-stone of the coal formation belongs.

Of the first kind, which is the richest ore of iron that is known, containing 70 per cent. of metal, considerable quantities are found in the south of Ireland. Fine specimens have been produced from the Cosheen mines, at Skibbereen, and from the Glendore mines, in Carberry. It is there associated with ore of copper and of manganese, which, being of far greater value, the iron ore is disregarded.

The second kind of ore is of more practical importance, being probably the most extensively diffused of all the compounds of iron. It presents itself under a great variety of forms, according to the rocks with which it is associated, and the circumstances under which it has had its origin. When quite pure, this ore is a hydrate of the peroxide of iron, in which the oxide contains twice as much oxygen as the water, having iron, 60.0; oxygen, 25.6; water, 14.4 = 100.0.

Various forms of it support the majority of the iron furnaces of France and Germany. In England it is not employed except to bring up, by its richness of produce, the poorer ores of the coal districts to the standard at which their working becomes most easy. Two forms of it are common in Ireland; these are the brown nodular hematite, and the oblong bog iron ore.

The brown ore is found in abundance associated with the beds of coal and fire-clay, and the ordinary ironstone, in the coal district of Tyrone. It is the variety termed popularly "cagelstone," and forms globular masses, of a deep brown colour, which are generally hollow, and contain a kernel of a lighter colour than the exterior, with which, however, it agrees in constitution.

Specimens subjected to analysis yielded—Peroxide of iron, 80.79; water, 11.97; magnesia, 0.27; insoluble matter, 5.81; oxide of manganese, 1.16 = 100.00. This ore should have given by appropriate treatment 57 per cent. of iron, or from 35 cwt. of ore a ton of iron. Although we do not know exactly the causes which led to these concretions of masses of hydrated oxide of iron, it is quite certain that these causes are now in operation, and that the production of considerable quantities of this material is actually going on. We find in almost every deep morass beds of it, sometimes a foot thick. It is hence called bog iron ore. This ore supported the majority of the iron furnaces formerly scattered over the surface of the country. It appears as a brownish clay, which dries to a mass, sometimes hard and dense, at others friable, and becomes much darker in colour when it dries.

These bog iron ores are smelted with the greatest ease. They are at once very fusible, and easily reduced. They produce a metal which runs very thin, and congeals slowly, and it is proper for the manufacture of cast-iron articles, which do not require much strength. The Berlin ornaments, which, as specimens of casting, and as objects of art, excite so much admiration, are made of iron smelted from the bog iron of the waste morasses of the east of Prussia. But ores of a richer character, and yielding larger average quantities of pure metal, remain to be noticed. The clay ironstone, which has become almost the exclusive source of iron to Great Britain, occurs in great abundance in the coal districts of Leinster and of Connaught. In the Leinster district, a succession of beds of slate, stone, and clay, are associated with the coal, according to an order which has been very perfectly illustrated by the report of Mr. Griffiths. The clay ironstone occurs abundantly in nodules disseminated through the layers of slate, from which they are easily detached; the thickness of this slate is estimated at 239 feet, distributed in eight beds. Of one of these, whose thickness was 30 ft., Mr. Griffiths says:—"The ironstone contained in this bed is very rich, and in many places remains of ancient excavations are still visible, where this bed has been wrought in search of ironstone; and, indeed, some of the iron furnaces may be seen." Specimens of this ore, brought from the collieries of Castlecomer, gave 39.7 per cent. of iron.

But the supply of iron ore in this district is not limited to the clay-slate lying deep among the coal strata. The other sources of it are thus described by Mr. Tighe, in his survey of the county of Kilkenny:—"We have already seen that the slate covering the collieries contains nodules of iron ore, and this ore is very heavy and rich, but some of the best iron mines lie open to the surface, and form the upper strata of entire hills. Hills of this kind are seen in a north-east direction, from Lady Ormond's demesne, towards the colliery. On the lands of Aghamuckey is a hollow road cut to a great depth through a rich mine of iron; from this place the ore was formerly carried to be smelted at Mountrath, in the Queen's County, as long as the timber lasted in the neighbourhood." The richness of these ores may be inferred from the account of Boate, that when the ore was good, 2½ tons of it gave 1 ton of iron, but, in common, 1 ton for 3 was expected.

The abundance of ironstone found in the Connaught coal district, gave origin to several works for the reduction of the ores at that early period, when the extensive woods supplied charcoal for the furnaces. The principal localities of the ore are at Slieve-a-Nierin, on the eastern shore of Lough Allen, at Drumshambo, and in the districts in the neighbourhood of the River Arigna. Mr. Twigg, speaking of the latter places, says—"The ironstone mines have been examined, and the result found extremely favourable. A greater variety of ironstone I never met with, from which, by a proper admixture, and proper management, I have no hesitation in saying that pig-iron of best mark, and fit for foundry work of every kind, may be obtained. The iron mines begin in Kover, and continue for 2½ miles. I measured several of the beds to more than 2 ft. thick in some places, laid bare in the ravines; and in the beds of the Arigna River we can get any quantity at the shortest notice."

In quantity there is no doubt but that the ironstone of this district is practically inexhaustible. The quality is also of a most superior description, yielding unusually large amounts of pure metal; but to place this part of our statement in a striking point of view, we will exhibit in the following Table the contents of the ores in metallic iron, compared with the produce of the best English, Scotch, and Welch ores:

One hundred parts of ores give of metal—	Natural State.	Roasted.
Richest Arigna .....	42.3	61.4
Poorest .....	37.7	53.2
Average .....	40.0	58.2
Common Staffordshire .....	40.0	49.4
Richest .....	40.5	60.0
Ordinary Welch .....	31.4	44.7
Richest .....	42.1	60.0
Ordinary Glasgow .....	31.6	45.8
Mushey's blackband (a Lanarkshire variety) .....	41.7	63.1
Average Kilkenny .....	38.0	55.3

There is hence no doubt but that the ores of Leinster and Connaught coal-fields equal, and even in average are superior, to those generally employed in Great Britain. The ironstone of Kilkenny is but little inferior to that of Arigna, whilst the ores of Lough Allen attain a richness in iron only equalled by one of the Scotch varieties.

It appears, therefore, that Ireland is richly endowed with magnificent and widely-spread repositories of the precious metal; but that as she suffers under a want of good fuel, the smelter finds the price of coal or coke prohibitory of the manufacture.

**SANDSTONE AND FIRE-CLAY.**—The districts which are so rich in iron ores, yield also abundant supplies of infusible sandstones and clays for building material in the construction of the furnaces, and, did time and space permit, we would notice the different localities and circumstances in which they are found: we will, however, pass on to limestone. To enable the manufacturer to flux the earthy material of the iron ore, lime must be added: this is in all cases accessible, as the limestone formation is more developed than any other portion of the geological series. Its extent may be inferred from the fact, that a direct line of 120 miles, drawn east and west, from Dublin to the Bay of Galway, touches no other rock; and from north and south, although its boundaries are irregular, its mean breadth may be considered as 100 miles.

The "blast" in an iron smelting furnace is produced by powerful steam-engines, except where a great local facility of water-power obviates the necessity of steam. Water, however, can only be used when it can be depended upon in a constant and ample stream, even through a dry summer; as it is of the first importance that the blast of a furnace should not be withheld even for a few hours. Instances have been known of the whole contents of a furnace becoming one solid mass from having been cooled by the accidental stoppage of the blast.

For the purpose of the Irish smelter, water-power could in almost all cases be made available; while in the districts of Scotland, Wales, and Shropshire, steam generated at a great cost, is the chief resource of the manufacture. It has been calculated that we possess in Ireland, distributed over the surface of the country, a water-power capable of acting night and day, without interruption, from the beginning to the end of the year, estimated at the force of 3227-horse power per foot of fall; or, for the entire average fall of 387 feet, amounting to 1,248,349-horse power! But mechanical power is never thus unremittently driven: and if we reduce this force to the year's work of 300 days, of 12 hours each, we find it to represent 3,038,865-horse power. It may be considered, therefore, as decisively established, that there is derivable from water-power an amount of mechanical force sufficient for the development of the iron trade on the greatest scale.

Our object in penning this, and two previous articles in our Journal, has been to point out to English capitalists the importance and practicability of one immense field of industry, and to prove that its occupation would suffice, not only for the employment of vast numbers of the people, but also, as we honestly believe, give more lasting wealth to Ireland than the auriferous mountains of California or Australia. We have endeavoured to show that Nature has supplied our sister Isle with products of her varied and prolific soil, in her minerals, her bogs, and her water-power, with the means of acquiring national wealth, and of advancing the general happiness, to an extent far beyond what any other countries can boast; and that these desirable results can be accomplished without encountering difficulties of any but an ordinary nature; as in Ireland it is not so much the introduction, as it is the liberation and diffusion of the capital already possessed, which is so much needed. Upon no subject of popular information are such numerous mistakes made, or so many injurious inferences propa-

\* The Gold Rocks of Great Britain and Ireland; with a Treatise on the Geology of Gold. By John Calvert, of Australia, Mineral Surveyor.



gated. Ireland is not, as she is commonly esteemed, a "poor country," but our further remarks we must leave to another opportunity, when we will show that it is not capital is wanted, but *heart* to use the capital they already possess;—we shall show that capital, in amount fully adequate to carry on great undertakings, rests hard up in unproductive hands; and although they should know that the agricultural capabilities of the island are boundless, that her mineral resources are inexhaustible, and that her sources of cheap mechanical power are surpassing great, and more than adequate to the largest demands; yet millions of Irish capital now lie buried in the funds, like the "talent in the napkin." Would that they had a few more "William Dargans" to make it spread abroad among the people, rewarding them for their work, and realising, like him, princely fortunes to themselves!

### THE IRON AND METAL TRADES OF SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN BIRMINGHAM.]

JAN. 12.—The quarterly meetings of the ironmasters of this district commenced on Tuesday last, at Walsall. There was a larger attendance than usual, and accounts were satisfactorily settled by the manufacturers, who constitute the principal purchasers at this meeting. There were not, however, many orders given, but reserved for the next meeting, which took place on Wednesday, at Wolverhampton. At this meeting there was a very numerous attendance, and the reports from the surrounding district were highly satisfactory. The order-books were said to be fast filling, and no difficulty was experienced in obtaining the recent advance. The principal difficulty attending the trade is the state of the coal mines, which, owing to the recent severe weather, have been rendered difficult of access, and in many parts the district have been brought to a stand. The snow, however, having now nearly all disappeared, the men are hourly resuming work, and the demand for coal is being better supplied. The deficiency, however, is still very great, and some of the large works are only partially employed. In order, however, to remedy this very serious want of coal, it is in contemplation to commence some very extensive operations at the Cannock Chase, in addition to those recently set in motion by the Lessees and others of the South Staffordshire Railway. There are at present upwards of 1200 tons of coal being carried daily upon this line, and notwithstanding this very great addition to the former supply, it is found quite inadequate to the wants of the consumers. There is, however, plenty of capital to work the new mines, and before long an abundant supply may be expected. To-day the third meeting of the masters was held at the Town Hall, in this town, and was most numerously attended by the representatives of all the large houses. There were, also, many American merchants present, and purchasers from Liverpool, London, Hull, and most of the towns interested in the iron trade, desirous of ascertaining whether any change was likely to be produced in the trade by the affairs of the East. An opinion gained ground, at the commencement of the meeting, that there would be some difficulty in maintaining the recent advance, in consequence of the war in the East, and the probable caution which would become necessary in carrying on the projected public works in this country and on the continent. It soon, however, became obvious, that there was not the most remote probability of any reduction taking place, and orders were accordingly given freely at the advance. Some of the leading houses, I believe, refused orders, from an unwillingness to undertake the execution of them, in addition to those already on their books. The demand for pig-iron was very brisk, and prices ran at from 4s. 10s. to 6s. for cold blast; the best quality could not be obtained for less. There was, also, a large demand for rails, and some extensive orders were reported to have been taken for the American lines, notwithstanding the very flattering accounts recently received, through the organ of the mining interest in America, with reference to the great success of mining operations in that country. On the whole, the proceedings of the day were highly satisfactory; the only drawback being, as at Wolverhampton, the state of the coal market. Slack, which in times not long gone by would not fetch more, perhaps, than 2s. 6d. per ton, is now selling at 8s. per ton, and superior coal at 19s. and 20s. per ton. This high price now constitutes a most serious item in the cost of manufactures, and in works like those of Messrs. Chance, Fox, Henderson, and Co., and the Great Glass Works, where the consumption hourly is so great, the loss must be very heavy. Indeed, I believe, an increased supply can be obtained through the means above noticed, coal from a distance must be obtained if possible.

Relative to the metal market, I am sorry to say there is still a great scarcity of tin. Owing to the recent frost, the canals have been stopped, and a quantity of block tin, invoiced to Birmingham, is detained at the wharfs on the various lines. The manufacturers who have orders on hand, the execution of which cannot be postponed, have been obliged, in some cases, to substitute refined tin, at 6s. 13s. 6d. per cwt., for common block; and this, of course, is a serious loss. The greatest inconvenience, however, is felt by the small manufacturers and their dependants, who are entirely idle, and certain to be the last supplied by the metal dealers whenever the supply may arrive.

In the copper trade there has been a brisk trade during the last few days, but without any advance or tendency to it. On the contrary, copper is more likely to recede than advance, if present stocks can be any indication of future prospects.

In the general trade of the town there has been an improvement during the last few days. The weather has undergone a favourable change, and the men are rapidly resuming work. Owing, however, to the high price of provisions, and the stoppage of many of the works, very considerable distress exists amongst the labourers and mechanics; and there has been an unusual demand upon the poor-rate. Owing, however, to the operations of the Poor Law, which prevents the guardians of the poor from giving relief, unless subject to the labour test, it has been found necessary to open a public subscription for the poor. The mayor, clergy, guardians, and others, have taken the initiative in the matter, and funds are now being distributed by the clergy. The new workhouse is nearly full.

### THE COAL TRADE.

The following is a statement of the delivery of coals, &c., in the port of London during the month of December:—

Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
Newcastle	428	137,426	3,057
Sunderland	213	63,086	4,091
Seaboard	95	21,396	3,004
Hartlepool & West Hart	235	64,442	826
Stock, Middlebrook, &c.	34	12,999	
Blyth	19	3,660	
Total		1110	315,978

Coals brought by railway, and entered at the Coal Market during the month of Dec., 1853

Coals brought by canal, and entered at the Coal Market during the month of Dec., 1853

Coals brought within the London district on common roads, and entered at the Coal Market during the month of Dec., 1853

Imported from 1st January to 31st Dec., 1853

Imported from 1st January to 31st Dec., 1852

Increase of ships and tons in the year

### THE RAILWAY COAL TRADE.

Monthly statement of coal and coke brought by railway and canal within the London district, during the month ending December:—

Railways.	Tons cwt.	Railways.	Tons cwt.
Great Northern	31,579 5	Great Western	502 0
North-Western	22,342 0	South-Eastern	1,605 12
Eastern Counties	10,402 10		

Total by railway in Dec., 1853

Coals by railway in Dec., 1852

Coals by canal in Dec., 1852

Coals by railway from 1st January to 31st Dec., 1853

Coals by canals from 1st January to 31st Dec., 1852

Increase in the year 1853—railways

Coals by canals from 1st January to 31st Dec., 1852

Coals by canals from 1st January to 31st Dec., 1853

Decrease in the year 1853—canals

SOLID ROLLED BRASS TUBES.—In the *Mining Journal* of the 13th Nov. 1852, we inserted a description of a novel manufacture of brass tubes on a plan then recently patented by Mr. G. F. Muntz, jun., of Birmingham, with advantage; and as the superiority of these tubes for locomotive and other steam-engines, and various purposes, are becoming duly appreciated, we would call particular attention to a notice in our advertising column, and the following improved mode of manipulation:—

In the use of these tubes the patentee claims very decided advantages over all others:—the employment of a metal of much greater hardness and durability than all other manufactures into tubes by the ordinary process, not being mechanically hardened, as tubes usually are, rendering them liable to split when subject to expansion and contraction from changes of temperature, equality of wear throughout, the ends not having to be softened for fitting to the boiler, less liable to corrosion than any other mixture of brass which can be formed into tubes, and at a lower cost than any hitherto sold. The metallic alloy employed by the patentee is 60 parts of best refined copper, and 38 parts of zinc, which rolls with facility. The first is the casting a tube shorter than required, in a peculiarly formed mould, producing a tube, square externally, but with an elliptical orifice. This tube is then brought to a temperature at least equal to boiling water, and rinsed with a mixture of lime in water, with sufficient common salt to reach just the point of saturation. It is then, at a red heat, passed through a pair of flat rolls, similar to those for flat bar-iron; the thickest sides being placed horizontally, produces a bar with rounded edges, and a flat orifice, the line preventing adhesion. The casting has now attained its full length, and the orifice being opened at one end by a suitable tool for about 6 in., brought to a red heat, and passed through grooved rollers over a mandril, an oval tube is formed. It is again heated, and passed through cylindrical grooved rolls, and the finished tube is the result. Some practical men have doubted the possibility of forming perfect tubes by such rough usage of the metal, but we are assured that at the works, French Wells, Birmingham, 16-ft. tubes of No. 12 wire-gauge are regularly made, and proved to a strength of 1600 lbs. pressure per square inch. The whole process requires but three heatings after setting.

IMPORTANT TRIAL OF ANTHRACITE COAL FOR STEAM PURPOSES.—Mr. Watney, the proprietor of the Gwendraeth Works, went over to Lisbon a few weeks since in the *Brageira*, one of the General Steam Navigation Company's large screw steamers, to superintend a trial which was being made with anthracite coal from his works. The *Brageira* reached Lisbon in three days and twenty hours from the time of her leaving Liverpool, being the quickest passage ever made, and the trial of the anthracite was in every way successful.—*Swansea Herald*.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS, EFFICACIOUS REMEDIES FOR THE CURE OF BAD LEGS AND GENERAL DEBILITY OF THE SYSTEM.—Mrs. Gibbon, 31, Bailey-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, had been a sufferer for a considerable period from dreadful ulcers in her legs, so bad that she was almost incapable of walking, consequently her health had become very much impaired. She tried many remedies without deriving benefit; but, by the recommendation of others who had been cured by Holloway's Ointment and Pills, she commenced using them, by which means her legs are soundly cured, and her health completely re-established. Mr. J. M. Clennell, druggist, Newcastle, will authenticate this cure. Sold by all druggists, and at Professor Holloway's establishment, 214, Strand, London.

### SALES OF LEAD ORES.

RETURN OF LEAD ORE SOLD DURING THE QUARTER ENDING THE 31st DECEMBER, 1853.

Mines.	Tons.	Amount.
Lisburne	639	20935 13 0
Grassington and Cononley	671	3526 0 0
Foxdale	590	3170 0 0
Maeseyn	523	7617 16 0
Mary Ann	264	6302 2 6
South Tamar	271	6290 10 11
Newtonards	400	6007 10 0
Talargoch	334	5143 3 6
Laxey	200	4830 0 0
Trelawny	219	4815 11 6
Maeseynredda	298	4414 19 0
Westminster	275	4151 12 6
Cornwall	270	4106 5 0
Tamar Consols	170	3590 0 0
Miners	180	2758 0 0
Deep Level	170	2445 15 0
Cefn Bryn	140	2168 10 0
Pentire Glaze	100	2031 5 0
Bodeiwyddan	117	1842 12 6
Wheal Golden	102	1697 13 0
East Welsh Rose	93	1635 8 0
Cwm Erbin	90	1386 5 0
Holywell level	90	1303 1 6
Goginan	73	1432 10 0
East Darren	80	1376 12 6
Roughtengill	91	1240 10 4
Eyam	81	1116 5 0
Vale of Towey	67	1036 10 0
Black Craig	60	991 5 0
Talare	65	982 0 0
Bewick Gwyn	31	938 5 0
Herodfoot	55	884 2 6
Penhale	61	861 12 6
Strontian	55	845 12 0
Plantation	54	799 19 6
Egair Llys	50	781 5 0
Cefn Llys	46	728 4 0
Jamaica	60	650 0 0
Dringth	57	664 13 0
Merlyn	47	619 11 0
Stedford	40	602 10 0
Strangford	40	595 0 0
Penrynblas	38	555 17 6
Rhoswydol	37	547 1 0
Llanymawr	38	541 6 0
Kirkcudbright	40	540 0 0
Kilbricken	27	535 2 6
Pantymwyn	45	519 15 0
Kewick	45	515 10 0
Great Welsh Badders	31	501 2 6
Pantymwyn	33	493 6 0
Dyffryn	33	480 6 0
Dylife	30	443 5 0
Callington	20	433 10 0
Melin Llyn-y-pair	25	413 2 6
Lord Hill	20	335 0 0
Forrest	20	324 0 0
Nanteos	23	293 5 0
Court Grange	20	291 5 6
Court United	22	286 0 0
Llanrwst	19	276 9 0
Halkin Hall	18	252 12 0
Darren	12	224 8 0
Miller	13	152 15 6
From Fawgon	10	116 10 0
Tees Side	7	100 0 0
Geopce	15	78 4 9
Wheel Robins	5	75 15 0
Mostyn	5	73 2 6
Ty-Maen	4	59 0 0
Belgrave	4	59 0 0
Arkansas	3	36 0 0
Total	7949½	£130,572 5 9

### THE IRON TRADE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

RETROSPECT SINCE 1806; AND THE INCREASED PROPORTION WHICH SCOTLAND BEARS TO THE WHOLE.

FURNACES IN BLAST, AND PRODUCTION IN GREAT BRITAIN.	Furnaces.	Production.
1806	216	Tons 243,851
1825	374	581,367
1840	402	1,396,490
1848	623	1,968,538
1852	653	2,701,000

OF WHICH THERE WERE, IN SCOTLAND—	Furnaces in blast.	Production.	Price.
1806	18	Tons 22,840	£7 0 0
1813	18	23,150	8 0 0
1823	22	30,500	4 15 0
1833	31	44,000	2 10 0
1843	62	246,300	2 5 0
1853	114	740,000	3 1 6

DURING THE LAST TEN YEARS—	Furnaces in blast.	Production.	Stock.
1844	73	Tons 295,000	Tons 190,000
1845	94	400,000	230,000
1846	97	580,000	145,000
1847	89	740,000	90,000
1848	103	600,000	100,000
1849	113	692,000	195,000
1850	105	580,000	230,000
1851	114	770,000	360,000
1852	113	775,000	450,000
1853	114	740,000	270,000

PRODUCTION OF MALLEABLE IRON IN SCOTLAND.	Tons	1849	Tons	80,000
1845	45,000	1850	80,000	
1847	60,000	1851	90,000	
1848	90,000	1852	90,000	
1853			Tons 100,000	

AVERAGE PRICES OF PIG AND BAR-IRON FOR THE LAST 20 YEARS.	Pig-iron.	Bar-iron.	Pig-iron.	Bar-iron.
1834	£1 10 0	£2 10 0	1844	£2 14 9
1835	4 10 0	6 10 0	1845	3 15 0
1836	6 13 0	10 12 0	1846	3 11 8
1837	4 0 0	9 12 6	1847	3 5 0
1838	4 0 0	9 5 0	1848	2 4 4
1839	4 10 0	9 14 6	1849	2 6 0
1840	3 15 0	8 7 6	1850	2 4 7
1841	3 0 0	7 4 0	1851	2 6 0
1842	2 10 0	5 19 0	1852	2 5 0
1843	2 5 0	5 0 0	1853	3 1 6

SHIPMENTS FROM SCOTLAND.	Foreign.	Home.	Total.
1845	Tons 54,671	Tons 183,228	Tons 237,899
1846	119,100	257,841	376,941
1847	143,460	227,065	370,525
1848	162,151	227,833	389,984
1849	151,183	221,943	373,126
1850	134,576	196,683	331,259
1851	192,670	260,083	452,753
1852	224,097	199,971	424,068
1853	314,270	302,038	616,308

### WEEKLY LIST OF NEW PATENTS.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS, AND PROTECTION ALLOWED.

J. Gwynne: Black powder for coal, for paints, blackings, &c.—W. H. Woodhouse: Roads, ways, and ducts.—J. Gillow, jun.: salt.—J. O'Neill: Drawing condensed steam and air from pipes, &c.—J. Margerison: Railway brakes.—T. S. Pridmore: Apparatus for regulating the supply of air to furnaces, and for preventing radiation, &c.—J. Parkinson: Governors.—J. Taylor: Raising and lowering weights.—J. Alexis: Railway brake.—J. Mackintosh: Discharging projectiles.—H. Jackson: Moulding bricks, &c.—J. White: Friction joints.—A. V. Newton: Screws.

### WEEKLY LIST OF PATENTS SEALED.

M. Davis, Gray's Inn-lane—Improvements in carriages, scaffolding, and ladders, which scaffolding and ladders are used as carriages.  
E. Riepe, Finsbury-square—Improvements in the manufacture of turret or clock tower and such like bells; also improvements in moulds for steel castings.  
P. A. Le Comte de Fontenemoreau, South-street, Finsbury, and Rue de l'Ecliquier, Paris—Improved mode of regulating the electric light; also improved mode of producing an electric current.  
J. Glare, jun., Liverpool—Improvements in the construction of iron houses, vessels, masts, spars, smoke-funnels, boilers, cylinders, and other like structures or articles.  
W. Levesley, Sheffield—Improved method of making table-knives.  
W. Huntley, Ruswarp, near Whitby—Improvements in engines worked by steam, air, or fluids.  
T. Banks, Derby, and H. Banks, Wednesbury—Improvements in apparatus for retarding and stopping railway trains, which improvements are also applicable to vehicles travelling on common roads.  
W. Hunt, Lee Brook Chemical Works, near Wednesbury—Certain improvements in manufacturing sulphuric acid.  
W. Rennie, Aberdeen—Improved construction of submarine lamp.  
J. Atkins, Birmingham—Improvement or improvements in ash pits for grates.  
A. Victor Sarrazin de Montferrier, Paris, and South-street, Finsbury—New rotary steam-engine.  
G. Dalton, Lymington—Improvements in reverberatory and other furnaces.  
F. L. Bauwens, Pimlico—Improvements in the manufacture of candles.

### THE GOLD DISCOVERIES IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Having in our former remarks on the extraordinary discoveries of gold recently, and still being made in this country, drawn attention to the several counties and districts in which it has already been found, and its general mineralogical associations, we would now describe, for the information of parties interested, the appearances of native gold under the different phases in which it is usually found. It is divided into three species—the first of which may be considered the pure native metal, of a beautiful yellow colour, and a specific gravity of from 17.0 to 19.0. Brass-yellow native gold is of a bright yellow colour, more or less light, or pale, and sometimes inclining to silvery white. It occurs disseminated—massive, capillary, mossy, reticulated, and in leaves; and when found crystallised adopts the forms of the cube, octahedron, dodecahedron, and double six-sided pyramid; its specific gravity is about 12.713, and its average component parts are—Gold, 96.0; silver, 3.0; iron, 1.0=100.0. Greyish-yellow native gold is of a brass-yellow colour, verging on steel grey; it occurs in very small flatish grains, like platinum, glistening at surface, never crystallised, heavier than brass-yellow, but lighter than gold-yellow native gold. Gold is found in another form, termed by mineralogists "electrum"—an argentiferous native gold, which is insoluble in either nitric or nitro-muriatic acids; its colour is brass-yellow, passing into silver white; it occurs in small plates, dentiform, and in imperfect small cubes; but little general information has yet been obtained of this mineral. An artificial alloy of this description is made for the manufacture of delicate philosophical instruments.

The recent operations for gold by amalgamation, by Berdan's and by Perkes's patent machines, have rendered this process very generally understood, and although it is distinctly the province of the practical assayer or metallurgical chemist to test the value of the gold after separation from the amalgam, a description of the means employed will not be uninteresting, and may in many instances prove of much utility. In assaying gold, a portion of pure silver is necessary, sufficient being added to produce a mixture containing twice as much silver as fine gold; the mass is then wrapped in lead, and placed in the furnace for about twenty-five minutes, but experience must dictate as to time: by this operation the lead, with copper or any other base metal, will have descended to the bottom of the cupel, leaving a small button of pure gold and silver, which must be hammered with a bright hammer on a bright anvil, and passed through a flattening mill, when it is called a "cornet." It is then dropped into dilute nitric acid, and placed on a sand bath, heated by fire beneath, when the silver is dissolved out; the gold is then brought to a red heat by the blowpipe, termed "annealing," when a button of pure gold, of a rich yellow colour, will be the result. An easy and convenient method of assay by the wet way is, to subject the alloy to the action of concentrated aqua regia (three to four parts of muriatic, to one part of nitric acid); then filter the solution with great care, water being added to the insoluble precipitate to wash out all the dissolved gold. Sal-ammoniac is then added, and if a precipitate is formed, the infusion is again filtered. The solution is then evaporated to dryness, and alcohol of 0.84 specific gravity repeatedly added, digested, and poured off, until no longer coloured. Sulphate of iron is then added, which will precipitate the pure gold in the form of a brown powder, which is then to be washed, filtered, heated to redness, and weighed.

We have during the week inspected the arrangements making by Mr. Perkes for testing auriferous rocks on a large scale at his new premises in Upper Thames-street, and they will prove of a most efficient character. One machine, with cones weighing 1000 lbs. each, and which will reduce 10 tons a day, is already completed; and the larger one, the cones of which weigh about 6000 lbs. each, and which will be complete in a fortnight, will crush 1000 tons per month; and it is intended to keep it working, when practicable, for such period without drawing off the amalgam, when it is expected masses of gold will be produced which will give a tolerably correct idea of the extraordinary importance of the "gold discoveries of Great Britain."

In the mean time continuous experiments have been made with the working-model machine in Walbrook, which have been numerously attended by parties interested. In all cases the results have been highly satisfactory; and in every one of the following results it should be understood that the gold was obtained by the sublimation of the mercury by disinterested practical chemists, named by the proprietors of the ores.

ox. dwt. gr. silver ox. dwt. gr. gold  
New East Crowndale ..... gold per ton 2 12 1  
Red Dragon ..... 2 0 0  
Bell and Lanarth ..... 1 8 16  
Great Duchy Mine ..... 1 2 11  
A private mine, Devon ..... 1 8 18  
St. Stephen's, Cornwall ..... 2 16 12  
A private mine, ditto ..... 9 9  
A private mine, ditto ..... 1 18 8  
A private mine, Devon ..... 8 10 0  
A private mine, Cornwall ..... 18 0 6½

Samples have also been reduced from the Molland Mines, Devon United, Arundell (decomposed granite), Treburget Consols, Fox Tor Tin Mines, Lackawann Mines, County Cork, a private foreign mine, North British Burra Burra, four private mines in Devon, six in Cornwall, and two in Ireland, the returns of which not having been sent to Mr. Perkes by the parties having the amalgam to assay, we shall insert in our next number.

The following are the results of experiments by Mr. Berdan's machine during the week:—

Davidson and Peter, four experiments	gossan, rock, an, muddle...	not communicated.
Mr. Truscott, four experiments, produced nothing.		
Ditto, Culbert Mine	106 lbs. quartz	0 6 = 0 5 6½
J. S. Lane, Molland Mines, S. Devon	64 lbs. ore	1 2 = 1 17 22
Mr. Nettle, Devon Buller Gt. Consols	73 lbs. stuff	a trace.
Ditto, Lezant Consols	43 lbs. gossan	0 11 = 1 2 19
C. Lyall, Clew Bay Mining Company	112 lbs. muddle	not communicated.
Ditto ditto	112 lbs. quartz	ditto.
Four other private experiments, results	not communicated.	
7—Mr. Wescombe, Devon	108 lbs. elvan,	nothing.
Ditto ditto	280 lbs. gossan	3 20 silver and gold [proportion unknown]
Ditto	181 lbs. ditto	6 22 = 0 11 8
Ditto ditto	183 lbs. quartz	0 2½ = 0 1 7
Ditto ditto	279 lbs. gossan	a trace.
Ditto ditto	246 lbs. ditto	0 14 = 0 5 7
Mr. Batters, Penmaen Gold, Dolgelly.	106 lbs. ditto	0 14 = 0 12 7
Ditto ditto	289 lbs. quartz	unknown.
Mr. Blackley, Ballymurtagh, Wicklow	72 lbs. gossan	0 16 = 1 0 18
Ditto ditto	154 lbs. muddle	1 5½ = 0 17 21
9—Mr. Wescombe, Wheel Adams, Devon	167 lbs. gossan	0 12 = 0 6 17
Ditto, Wheal Robins	211 lbs. quartz	a trace.
Ditto, Exmouth	136 lbs. gossan	not communicated.
Mr. Batters, Penmaen Gold Mine	106 lbs. quartz	3 16 = 3 1 0
Ditto, South United Mine	50 lbs. ditto	not ascertained.
Mr. C. Clark, Creetown Mines	318 lbs. ditto	5 9 copper and gold
Mr. Eaton, Eaglebrook Mines	217 lbs. lead ore	1 18 = 0 18 0
Seven other private mines, result	not communicated.	
10—Six ditto ditto		
Mr. Manuel, Cornwall	94 lbs. tin	0 13 = 0 12 21
Ditto	160 lbs. quartz	nothing.
Ditto	275 lbs. gossan	1 19 = 0 14 14
P. Fye, Henneock Mine	172 lbs. ditto	0 6 = 0 3 4
Ditto	270 lbs. ditto	not communicated.
Ditto	102 lbs. quartz	
Two private mines, result	not communicated.	
Mr. Burt, North Caradon Mine	354 lbs. gossan	0 5 = 0 1 8
Mr. Bell, Devon Burra Burra	152 lbs. capel	31 12 notall gold, pro
One private mine, result	not communicated.	[portion not communicated]
11—Mr. Tripp, Quintrell Downs	297 lbs. gossan	1 4 = 0 8 19
Mr. Fye, Birch Allier	234 lbs. ditto	1 5 = 0 12 2
Ditto	224 lbs. ditto	not communicated.
Four private mines, result	not communicated.	
Mr. Wescombe, Wheal Christopher	224 lbs. gossan	a trace.
Mr. Duthoit	168 lbs. quartz	ditto.
Mr. Goodman, Vagra Mine	234 lbs. ditto	3 12 = 1 5 0
Mr. Reid, Drewstaiton Mine	91 lbs. iron pyrites	0 2 = 1 17 0
Ditto ditto	196 lbs. gossan	4 3½ = 2 7 14
Ditto, South Tawton	17 lbs. ditto	0 4 = 1 2 0
Mr. Calvert, Calstock Consols	238 lbs. ditto	3 13½ = 1 10 17
12—Mr. Fuller, one experiment produced	nothing.	
Ditto	168 lbs. tin	1 6 = 0 6 16
Ditto, Wheal Surprise	112 lbs. gossan	1 0 = 1 0 0
Ditto, one experiment produced	nothing.	
Ditto	120 lbs. gossan	2 4 = 2 0 10
Ditto, Devon United	120 lbs. ditto	1 0 = 0 18 16
Mr. Manuel	100 lbs. ditto	1 0 = 1 2 0
Mr. Eaton, New East Crowndale	235 lbs. muddle	2 17 = 1 5 19
Mr. Bartlett, Temple Consols	70 lbs. spar & goss.	1 1 = 1 13 4
Mr. Smith, one experiment, result	not communicated.	
Mr. Routledge, Leighdon Mine	250 lbs. goss. & elv.	7 6 = 3 4 23
Ditto	163 lbs. quartz	7 6 = 4 16 7
Mr. Nurchison, Okehampton Mine	129 lbs. ditto	a trace.
Mr. Goodman, Vagra Mine	140 lbs. gossan	0 13 = 0 8 12



## STATISTICS OF THE MINING INTEREST.

BY WILLIAM HENRY CUELL, ESQ.

TABULAR STATEMENTS, WITH RETURNS OF METAL, ON DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES, FOR THE PAST YEAR.

## DEVONSHIRE AND CORNISH MINES.

No. of Shares	Amount Paid.	Name of Mine.	Market Price.	Dividend per share.	Total Amount	Metal.	Parish.	Parser or Sec.	Address.	System.	Dividend payable.	Copper.	Tin.	Lead.	Total Amount of money.	Lease granted.	Dues.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£							Tons	Tons	Tons	£ s. d.	In Years.	1-18 & 1-20
120	2 16 0	Alfred Consols	27	4 1 0	20736	Copper	Phillack	H. Noell	Hayle	Cost-book	Two months	3977	—	—	40386 2 0	1850	21
4000	2 7 6	Bedford United	400	45 0 0	63000	Copper and tin	Tavistock	G. Kieckhefer	50, Threadneedle-street	ditto	Two months	1926	—	—	14456 12 0	1841	21
200	91 5 6	Botallack	10 1/2	1 11 6	2307	Lead	St. Just	S. H. James	St. Just	ditto	Two months	838	222	—	22134 0 0	1841	21
3000	1 13 6	Bath Holes	2	0 10 0	2500	Lead	Worthen	P. Stainsby	Penzance	ditto	Three months	—	—	165	2070 0 0	1841	21
1000	15 0 0	Carb Brea	80	12 0 0	12000	Copper and tin	Illogan	J. Rochford	7, Queen-street-place	ditto	Two months	7543	313	—	58712 0 0	1841	21
256	20 0 0	Conduarow	130	18 0 0	4608	Copper and tin	Canborne	N. Vivian	Conduarow, Bicklers-bury	ditto	Two months	1779	108	—	19699 0 0	1841	21
1024	1 0 0	Devon Great Consols	430	63 10 0	63024	Copper	Tavistock	A. Allen	Bay-yard, Bicklers-bury	Joint-Stock	Yearly	24120	—	—	147281 10 0	1841	21
12500	1 10 0	Drake Walks	2	14 10 0	2593 1/2	Tin and copper	Calstock	P. Stainsby	Salvador House	Cost-book	Two months	1048	336	—	13293 17 0	1841	21
179	100 0 0	Dolcoath	97	17 10 0	2082 1/2	Tin	Canborne	Com. of Managem.	Canborne	ditto	Three months	8	208	—	13932 0 0	1841	21
1024	8 10 0	Great Wheal Lelure	10	0 5 0	250	Copper	Breaage	J. Clark	Helston	ditto	Three months	159	—	—	653 0 0	1841	21
1024	8 10 0	Herodsfoot	10	1 17 6	1920	Lead	Near Liskeard	J. Watson	13, George-yard, Lombard-st.	ditto	Three months	1627	41	665	10657 10 0	1841	21
1024	2 10 0	Levant	150	2 0 0	320	Copper and tin	Menheniot	J. Rodda	Liskeard	ditto	Three months	—	—	1005	22346 0 0	1839	21
512	5 5 0	Mary Ann	45	3 10 0	1792	Lead	Menheniot	P. Clymo, jun.	Liskeard	ditto	Three months	—	—	—	—	1839	21
2000	3 15 0	Mendip Hills	3	0 10 0	2500	Lead	Canborne	F. Stainsby	Salvador House	ditto	Six months	—	—	—	—	1841	21
4000	4 10 0	Marke Valley	5	0 2 6	750	Copper	Pool	H. Borrow	Truro	ditto	Six months	1656	—	—	5059 18 6	1841	21
200	22 10 0	North Pool	220	35 0 0	7000	Copper and tin	Canborne	Mr. Darke	Cornwall	ditto	Two months	4720	—	—	21999 0 0	1841	21
140	10 0 0	North Roskear	125	17 0 0	2380	Copper	Illogan	J. Pascoe	50, Threadneedle-street	ditto	Two months	2528	—	—	17622 14 0	1841	21
4000	15 0 0	Pulberron Mines	13	3 5 8	3283 1/2	Tin	St. Agnes	I. Taylor and Son	6, Queen-street-place	ditto	Two months	—	277	—	18955 0 0	1841	21
4000	1 2 6	Par Consols	9	0 17 0	4800	Copper	St. Blazey	W. Davis	St. Blazey	ditto	Four months	4038	—	—	33899 0 0	1841	21
500	7 15 0	Peak United	13	1 0 0	500	Lead	Uny Lelant	S. Higgs	St. Ives	ditto	Three months	—	124	—	8413 0 0	1841	21
560	20 12 0	Providence Mines	35	1 10 0	840	Tin	Tavistock	E. J. Cole	2, New Broad-street	ditto	Four months	—	47	—	2550 0 0	1841	21
1918	3 10 0	Rix Hill	3 1/2	0 8 0	770 1/2	Tin and copper	St. Just	R. Pearce	Cornwall	ditto	Three months	26	241	—	14696 0 0	1841	21
94	80 0 0	St. Ives Consols	125	15 0 0	1410	Tin	Illogan	W. Richards	Redruth	ditto	Two months	7184	63	—	5553 0 0	1841	21
1024	1 5 0	Spearhead Consols	650	120 0 0	30720	Copper	Illogan	T. Kittow	Cornwall	ditto	Two months	2871	—	—	65023 6 6	1841	21
256	10 5 0	South Bassett	280	25 0 0	6400	Copper	Illogan	J. Ceedy	Redruth	ditto	Two months	2632	—	—	19517 9 6	1841	21
256	2 10 0	South Canadon	280	24 10 0	6076	Copper	Redruth	T. Michell	Redruth	ditto	Three months	2600	—	—	15696 0 0	1841	21
256	16 0 0	South Tregas	140	9 0 0	2594	Copper	Beerris	G. Kieckhefer	50, Threadneedle-street	ditto	Three months	—	—	1057	24114 5 10	1841	21
1024	1 6 6	South Tamar	6	0 17 6	6750	Silver-lead	Gwennap	R. B. Michell	Marazion	ditto	Four months	281	199	—	14957 0 0	1841	21
1024	9 12 6	Tremayne	12	0 10 0	512	Tin and copper	Illogan	P. Stainsby	Salvador House	ditto	Six months	8414	152	—	42021 11 11	1841	21
1024	7 0 0	Tinctor	6	0 10 0	3150	Copper and tin	Menheniot	J. Philip	Scorrier House, Truro	ditto	Two months	1226	—	—	8089 4 6	1841	21
120	130 0 0	Treviskey & Barriar	35	4 10 0	540	Copper	Wendron	R. B. Michell	Marazion	ditto	Two months	—	521	—	10421 0 0	1841	21
1024	1 10 0	Trehan	9	2 0 0	2048	Lead	Liskeard	J. Bryant	Cornwall	ditto	Three months	—	—	979	14575 0 0	1841	21
100	95 0 0	Trumpet Consols	40	10 0 0	5200	Silver-lead	St. Ives	J. A. Joseph	3, Winchester-buildings	ditto	Six months	—	—	—	21770 0 0	1841	21
520	8 17 6	Trumpton	150	20 0 0	2000	Tin	Menheniot	Com. of Managem.	Gwennap	ditto	Two months	11761	—	—	62598 0 0	1841	21
272	6 15 0	Trelyn	27	0 15 0	429	Silver-lead	Calstock	P. Stainsby	Salvador House	ditto	Two months	1270	—	—	9481 0 0	1841	21
4006	2 15 0	Treweatha	4	0 5 0	1024	Silver-lead	Gwennap	S. and R. Davy	Redruth	ditto	Two months	13552	—	—	83507 16 6	1841	21
400	40 0 0	United Mines	209	29 0 0	11600	Copper	Calstock	St. E. G. Gwatkin	62, Moorgate-street	ditto	Two months	4355	—	—	42252 13 0	1841	21
1223	9 0 0	Wheal Arthur	31	0 10 0	614	Copper	Redruth	R. B. Michell	Marazion	ditto	Three months	132	202	—	16626 0 0	1841	21
256	5 0 0	Wheal Buller	1000	177 10 0	45140	Copper	St. E. G. Gwatkin	Williams & Son	Scorrier House, Truro	ditto	Four months	30	720	—	6237 9 6	1841	21
256	20 0 0	West Canadon	280	41 0 0	10496	Copper	Christow	May and Bidwell	7, Castle-street, Exeter	ditto	Two months	1738	—	—	16775 0 0	1841	21
256	5 0 0	West Wh. Providence	38	6 10 0	568 1/2	Lead	Tavistock	Taylor and Son	6, Queen-street-place	ditto	Three months	—	580	—	5431 0 0	1841	21
256	5 0 0	Wheal Cliff	130	2 5 6	568 1/2	Lead	Kea	W. S. Arthur	Penzance	ditto	Six months	—	174	—	10969 4 1	1841	21
123	129 0 0	Wheal Friendship	105	28 0 0	3534	Copper	Uny Lelant	J. Tippet	Truro	ditto	Three months	—	244	—	17744 0 0	1841	21
112	8 0 0	Wheal Janet	39	5 0 0	1792	Tin and mundie	St. Just	J. Boyne	St. Just	ditto	Two months	5386	—	—	32968 9 6	1841	21
112	79 0 0	Wheal Margaret	105	8 10 0	952	Tin	Canborne	T. H. Tilly	Canborne	ditto	Three months	—	—	—	17744 0 0	1841	21
80	70 0 0	Wheal Owles	520	50 10 0	4940	Tin	Wendron	W. Carne	Falmouth	ditto	Two months	—	—	—	6076 0 0	1841	21
108	107 0 0	Wheal Seton	290	17 0 0	3566	Copper	Ludgvan	T. Treweeke	Uny Lelant	ditto	Two months	—	—	—	2665 0 0	1841	21
430	33 0 0	Wheal Level	50	4 0 0	1720	Tin	Gwinear	E. Burgess	Canborne	ditto	Two months	—	—	—	6365 0 0	1841	21
1024	12 17 6	West Wh. Darlington	6 1/2	0 5 0	256	Copper											
1024	10 5 0	West Wh. Treasury	4	1 0 0	1024	Copper											

## WELSH.

128	60 0 0	Cwmystwith	150	15 0 0	1020	Lead	Cardigan	J. Taylor and Son	6, Queen-street-place	Cost-book	Two months	—	—	1007	14593 0 0	1841	21
400	28 0 0	East Darren	92 1/2	2 0 0	690	Lead	Cardigan	J. Taylor and Son	6, Queen-street-place	ditto	Two months	—	—	444	7780 0 0	1841	21
400	18 15 0	Lieburne	235	37 10 0	15000	Lead	Cardigan	J. Taylor and Son	6, Queen-street-place	ditto	Two months	—	—	2680	39938 0 0	1841	21
5000	2 15 0	Merilyn	2	0 9 0	2250	Lead	Whitford	J. Watson	13, George-yard, Lombard-st.	ditto	Two months	—	—	417	6274 4 9	1841	21

## IRISH.

20000	1 0 0	Dunrode	1 1/2	0 2 8	3666 1/2	Copper	Ireland	T. N. Brown	25, Throgmorton-street	Cost-book	Six months	—	—	—	—	—	—
20000	1 0 0	Kenmare	1 1/2	0 1 6	1500	Copper and lead	Kenmare	J. E. Gwatkin	62, Moorgate-street	ditto	Six months	—	—	—	—	—	—
470	50 0 0	Newtownards	10	0 8 0	3760	Lead	Co. Down	H. B. Noble	Douglas, Isle of Man	ditto	Six months	—	—	—	—	—	—
3000	5 0 0	Wicklow	32 1/2	2 15 0	13750	Copper	Wicklow	W. Cutter	43, Dame-street, Dublin	ditto	Six months	—	—	—	—	—	—

## SCOTCH.

1000	5 0 0	Black Craig	1 1/2	0 2 6	625	Lead	Kirkcudbright	R. Sanders	Old Jewry Chambers	Cost-book	Three months	—	—	506	7049 0 0	1849	31
786	9 7 6	Kirkcudbrightshire	4	0 15 0	589 10	Lead	Kirkcudbright	T. Hackett	Birchlin-lane	ditto	Three months	—	—	319	4295 0 0	1849	31

## FOREIGN.

40000	1 0 0	Obernhof	1 1/2	0 1 0	2000	Lead	Nassau	G. Kieckhefer	50, Threadneedle-street	Bo. of Direct.	Yearly	127	—	—	12827 0 0	Perpetuity	None
4000	14 10 0	Allen	6	0 15 0	3750	Copper	Norway	E. J. Cole	2, New Broad-street	ditto	Six months	—	—	—	—	—	—
12000	40 0 0	Cobre	46	6 0 0	72000	Copper	Cuba	W. Leckie	26, Austinfriars	ditto	Six months	—	—	—	—	—	—
20000	20 0 0	General Min. Assoc.	16	0 10 0	10000	Iron and coal	Nova Scotia	T. B. Frood	32, Old Broad-street	ditto	Six months	—	—	—	—	—	—
10000	3 0 0	Linares	11 1/2	1 2 6	10750	Lead	Spain	Taylor and Son	6, Queen-street-place	ditto	Six months	—	—	—	—	—	—
10815	1 0 0	Mariquita	0	0 1 0	10000	Lead	New Granada	L. R. Jones	17, Gracechurch-street	ditto	Six months	—	—	—	—	—	—
20000	9 0 0	Mexican & So. Amer.	1	1 0 0	20000	Copper	Chili	G. Coppard	17, Gracechurch-street	ditto	Six months	—	—	—	—	—	—
11000	15 0 0	St. John del Rey	33	4 0 0	44000	Copper	Brazil	W. Routh	8, Tokenhouse-yard	ditto	Six months	—	—	—	—	—	—
43174	28 5 0	United Mexican	4 1/2	0 4 0	8634	Silver	Mexico	Com. of Managem.	Finsbury-circus	ditto	Six months	—	—	—	—	—	—

\* This amount of money includes 150 tons of arsenic.

† The above sale consists of mundie, tin, and gossan.

(The sales of Wheal Level and Trumpet Consols have not yet arrived, but which we hope to give next week.)

## IMPROVEMENTS IN THE SAFETY LAMP.

Among the various requirements in coal mining operations, scientific and mechanical, there is not one which has excited more attention, or elicited from men of sound practical experience so much discussion, as the safety lamp; and whatever may have been the results of such discussions, and whatever alterations and modifications may have been resorted to, to prevent those awful casualties which we have had so often to deplore, the grand principle of security—the imperviousness of small metallic orifices to the passage of flame, as laid down by the great discoverer, Sir Humphry Davy, remains intact, no other having yet been revealed to science which can supersede it. Among the numerous attempts at improvements which it has been our province to notice for the past few years, we have on several occasions referred to one patented by Mr. Reuben Plant, of Brierly Hall, Staffordshire—a lamp which, with all the simplicity of the Davy, and with great reduction in weight, has very great illuminative power, and possesses the elements of perfect safety. Instead of the usual black iron-wire gauze, Mr. Plant employs one of silvery whiteness, which reflects the light from every portion of the surface; while connected with the lamp is a glass cylindrical chimney, of peculiar shape, which creates and deflects downwards a current of air, between the gauze and the chimney, preventing smoke, and producing a pure, clear, and white light. A good supply of oil is secured, the charring of the wick and the necessity of snuffing are obviated, while a very great advantage of the chimney is the protection of the flame from blowers or currents; and it is now proved, beyond all doubt, that the gauze remains perfectly cool after the lamp has been burning upwards of twelve hours. With all these advantages, it is highly satisfactory to be able to announce that they may be procured at a considerable reduction on the original first-cost of the lamp.

The Bischoff Gold Company, as appears by the advertisement in another column, expect to be ready with one of their sample-trying machines in the course of a fortnight, and can then receive and try ores. The prospects of the company seem to stimulate the promoters, who, unless they had displayed this energy, might have found themselves at the very onset oppressed with the business offered.

THE ELECTRIC GAS.—Mr. E. C. Shepard, the patentee of the electric gas, has just returned from Paris, where his patent will be immediately carried out on a most extensive scale, the first order being the lighting up of the Invalides, which is expected to be completed in March. During Mr. Shepard's stay in Paris, he was honoured by a personal interview with the Emperor and Empress. The invention was also inspected by M. Regnault, of the Institute, and many of the most distinguished scientific men of France,



### On the Court of the Commissioners for Sale of Encumbered Estates in Ireland.

**THE COMMISSIONERS** will, on Tuesday, the 21st February, 1854, at the hour of Twelve o'clock at noon, at their Court, No. 14, Henrietta-street, Dublin, **SELL BY AUCTION**, in Ten Lots, the following ESTATE, situated in the PARISH OF WEST CARRBERY, and COUNTY OF CORK, held in fee simple.

**LOT No. 1.**—The LANDS OF DERRIVALLAW, containing 554 a. 0 n. 33 p. statute measure, and producing the net annual rent of £42, held by one tenant, under lease for three lives.

**LOT No. 2.**—The LANDS OF KILLOVINGOGUE, containing 398 a. 0 n. 20 p. statute measure, and producing the net annual rent of £131 9s. 7d., held by tenants from year to year. There are valuable lead mines on these lands, of which the purchaser will get immediate possession.

**LOT No. 3.**—The LANDS OF CLONEE, containing 296 a. 2 n. 6 p. statute measure, and producing the net annual rent of £87 16s. 10½d., held by tenants from year to year.

**LOT No. 4.**—The LANDS OF AHAGREEN, containing 268 a. 3 n. 17 p. statute measure, and producing the net annual rent of £88 1s. 3d., held by tenants from year to year.

**LOT No. 5.**—The LANDS OF PARKANAGH, containing 218 a. 1 n. 23 p. statute measure, and producing the net annual rent of £88 1s. 3d., held by tenants from year to year.

**LOT No. 6.**—PART OF THE LANDS OF MAULAVARD, containing 211 a. 1 n. 14 p. statute measure, and producing the net annual rent of £98 4s. 6½d., held by tenants from year to year.

**LOT No. 7.**—The LANDS OF GURTYCLONA, containing 169 a. 3 n. 15 p. statute measure, and producing the net annual rent of £83 0s. 9d., held partly by tenants from year to year, and the remainder, on which there are valuable lead mines, being in the hands of the receiver (of which mines the purchaser will get immediate possession). The rent above stated is exclusive of the value of these mines.

**LOT No. 8.**—The LANDS OF EAST LETTERICKY, containing 320 a. 1 n. 23 p. statute measure, and producing the net annual rent of £90 14s. 4½d., held by one tenant under a lease for three lives.

**LOT No. 9.**—The LANDS OF MIDDLE LETTERICKY, containing 617 a. 0 n. 12 p. statute measure, and producing the net annual rent of £166 12s. 7½d., held by tenants from year to year.

**LOT No. 10.**—The LANDS OF WEST LETTERICKY, containing 525 a. 3 n. 17 p. statute measure, and producing the net annual rent of £96 18s. 6d., held by one tenant under lease for three lives.

Proposals for the purchase of the whole estate, or any of the lots, by Private Contract, will be received by the solicitors having the carriage of the sale up to the 20th day of January, 1854, and will be submitted by them to the commissioners for their approval.

Dated this 12th day of Decr., 1853.

#### DESCRIPTIVE PARTICULARS.

The entire estate, with the exception of Lot 2, lies within a ring fence, and is but a short distance from the town of Bantry.

Lot 2 is situated about four miles and a half from Bantry, is bounded on the north by Bantry Bay, and has a plentiful supply of sea manure.

All Lots will be sold free of Quit Rent.

On Lots 2 and 7 there are valuable veins of lead ore, and mines have been opened thereon; on the former there are also indications of copper.

The mines in the other lots are numerous.

The terminus of the intended Bandon and Bantry Extension Railway will be within about half a mile of the Lands of Derrivallaw and Letterick.

For rentals, maps, and further particulars, apply at the Court of the said Commissioners, No. 14, Henrietta-street, Dublin; or to Richard J. T. Orpen, and James Sweeney, solicitors for the Petitioner, having the carriage of the sale, No. 41, North Great George-street, Dublin; or to John Warren Payne, Esq., Bantry; Edward Morphy, Esq., No. 8, Inn-quay, Dublin, and Tralee; or to William C. Bennett, Esq., No. 15, South-main, Cork; or to George Preston White, Esq., C.E., 18, Adam-street, Adelphi, London.

**WEST WHEEL FRIENDSHIP, NEAR TAVISTOCK, TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.**—Notice is hereby given, that the advturers in the above mine, at a Special General Meeting, held at Tavistock, on Thursday, the 23d December inst., pursuant to notice, have passed a resolution to **SELL AND DISPOSE OF THE PLANT, SETT, MACHINERY, AND MATERIALS, &c., BY PRIVATE CONTRACT**, in One Lot, and which they hereby beg to OFFER to the public until the 24th of January next, after which day a further notice will be given, if not disposed of.

This mine, which has been suspended during the last two years, merely from want of capital to carry it on, is held for a term of which about 13 years is unexpired, and is situated in the parish of Brentor, about a mile west of the celebrated Old Wheel Friendship (which has paid many thousands of pounds profit during the last 30 years), and contains two large copper lodes already discovered; and in the works thereon about £5000 has been expended, in the erection of a water-wheel, 34 ft. by 4 ft. breast, with many fathoms of strong iron rods, bobs, shears, pitwork, &c.

Any respectable company will find this concern well worth their notice, as it requires only the erection of a steam-engine, and the sinking of a new shaft, to bring it into a full state of working. It may also be observed that, from the large quantity of manure and gossan, there is great probability that the ores contain gold.

A full description of the mine and the works performed will be found in the *Mining Record* of the 29th July, 1851, and in the *Mining Journal* of the week before. Any further information may be obtained by applying to the purser; and Mr. Wm. Newton will be happy to show the mine.

TAVISTOCK, Decr. 29, 1853. JOHN PHILLIPS, Purser.

**VALUABLE MINES AND MINERALS.—PENSAX, WORCESTERSHIRE.**

**TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE TREATY** (by direction of the trustees under the Will of Thomas Clutton, Esq., deceased), the whole of the valuable MINES OF COAL AND IRONSTONE, and other MINERALS remaining ungoten, within and under the PENSAX COURT ESTATE, in the parish of Lindridge, in the county of Worcester, containing upwards of 400 acres of land, and under 84 acres of which it is estimated that the mines are ungoten.

A colliery has been established for many years, and is now working, and the purchaser will have to take to the wharves, hovels, offices, tools, and colliery plant, at a valuation.

The mines lie within a moderate distance of the surface, and the drainage is easy, and the expense thereof trifling.

The surface does not belong to the vendors, but they have ample powers to work and get the mines, with an obligation, however, to make compensation and satisfaction to the owner and occupiers of the surface for any damage or injury to be done thereto by reason of the working and getting the mines. These powers and liabilities will be further stated in the conditions of sale.

The Pensax Court Estate is situated on the south-west side of the turnpike road from Cloybury Mortimer to Worcester, and within a short distance of that from Worcester to Tenbury, about 13 miles from Worcester, seven from Stourport and Bewdley, and about 10 miles from Tenbury and Bromyard.

For further information, and the conditions upon which a sale will be made, apply to Messrs. Griffiths and Bloxham, Solicitors, Birmingham.

**VALUABLE COLLIERY ON SALE.—TO BE DISPOSED OF, BY PRIVATE TREATY.**—A valuable COLLIERY in the MANCASHIRE COAL-FIELD; the plant in excellent condition; in full working order as to the different mines of best, common, and Cannel coal; and with a long-established connection with the principal towns of the county.—For further particulars, from principals only, apply to T. F. TAYLOR, Esq., solicitor, Wigan.

**VALUABLE IRONSTONE MINES FOR SALE, NEAR WHITBY, YORKSHIRE.**—All these well-known GROSSENT IRONSTONE MINES, belonging to the Whitby Stone Company, situate close upon the Whitby Branch of the York and North Midland Railway, six miles from the port of Whitby, and at the junction of the projected North Yorkshire and Cleveland Railway. The mines contain all the strata of the iron-field, and are now being extensively worked. A contract to supply ironstone for a term of years can be included in the sale.—Apply to Mr. J. Waddington, agent to the Whitby Stone Company, Whitby.

**TO IRONMASTERS, &c.—VALUABLE MINING PROPERTY.**

**TO BE LET, ON LEASE, A BED OF 60 acres of exceedingly rich IRONSTONE**, about 25 ft. in thickness, and containing a very high per-centage of metal. The pits are in the parish of Wootton, about one mile from the town of Northampton, most advantageously situated for working, and land and water carriage, as the quarry adjoins the Grand Junction Canal, is about 200 yards only from the Blisworth Branch of the London and North-Western Railway, and a blast furnace is also in course of erection, adjacent to the estate. The above will be let on a long lease, on advantageous terms.—For further particulars, apply to W. Flesher, Esq., solicitor; or to Messrs. Freeman and Son, auctioneers and general agents, Market-square, Northampton.

**COAL MINES, PELSALL, STAFFORDSHIRE** (three miles from Walsall, and eight from Wolverhampton).—**TO BE LET, ON LEASE, FOR TWENTY-FIVE YEARS**, the seams of COAL known as the SHALLOW COAL, and DEEP COAL, on PELSALL COMMON and adjoining lands, comprising about ninety acres. Pelsall Common near to the Pelsall station on the South Staffordshire Railway, and a branch of the Wyrley and Essington Canal is made into it.

For terms and particulars, apply to Messrs. Pickering and Smith, 14, Whitehall-place, London; or Mr. John Southan, Bateman's Hill, Bilston.

**CAPT. THOMAS DUNN, of TAVISTOCK, undertakes to INSPECT, REPORT, and SURVEY any MINES or MINERAL PROPERTY in ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, or WALES.** No objection to take the management of any mine or mines in the neighbourhood of Tavistock.

**MINING SHARES FOR SALE.**—The undersigned is enabled to TRANSACT BUSINESS at the market prices in the following MINES:—

Arundell, Boringdon Consols, Great Wm. Bailden, Riddon Castle, Wheel Kitty, West Providence, Bristall, Hington Down, Stoke Newland West, Weston, Bedford United, Longdale, As, South Mary Ann, West Wheel Harriett, &c., Cwm Darren, Longdale, As, South Mary Ann, West Wheel Harriett, &c., Caradon Wood, As, Lovenden United, St. Devon Great Con, West Holmhouse, Charncliffe, Monarch, St. Austell, West Par Consols, Crookhaven, Miron Great Cons, Perran Silver-lead, Worthing, 7s, Clowance Wood, Mary Ann, Pembr. & E. Crinnis, Wood Mine, 7s, 6d, Combsmouth, 50s, 10s, New E. Crowned, 10, Quintrell Downs, Wheel Golden, 30s, Dev. United, 20s, 15s, North Hington, Trevelick Consols, Wheel Edward, Dev. United, 20s, 15s, North Hington, Trevelick Consols, Wheel Edward, East Devon, 20s, 15s, North Hington, Trevelick Consols, Wheel Edward, Exmoor, 20s, 15s, North Hington, Trevelick Consols, Wheel Edward, East Wheel Russell, Perran Consols, 23s, Trevelick, 15s, Wheel Vrey, Great Sheba Cons, Perran, Tincroft, Trevelick, West Phoenix, Great Wheel Hugo, Perran Wm. Alfred, Trevelick, 50s, 5s, Yeoland Consols.

N.B. Low-priced shares in other mines of good promise, subject to only small periodical calls, to be had on application; and impartial advice given as to their merits when required. Instructions to buy or sell promptly executed.

Letters addressed (post paid) to CHARLES GURNEY, mining commission agent, No. 4, Corbet-court, Gracechurch-street, London, will meet attention.

### RAILWAY WAGONS.—WM. A. ADAMS MIDLAND WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.

BROAD AND NARROW GAUGE COAL AND IRONSTONE WAGONS, IN STOCK—FOR SALE OR HIRE.

**WILLIAM THOMPSON'S SON AND CO., CARDIFF AND NEWPORT.**—SHIPPERS OF IRON, COAL, AND COKE.

**THOS. SPENCER, VULCAN IRONWORKS, WEST BROMWICH, STAFFORDSHIRE.** MANUFACTURER OF RAILWAY WHEELS AND AXLES, SCRAP TYRES AND AXLES, ALL KINDS OF HAMMERED IRON FOR MARINE AND OTHER ENGINES, SHAFTS, AND HEAVY IRONWORK.—SOLE MAKER OF CAMBER'S PATENT WROUGHT-IRON RAILWAY WHEELS.

**TO IRONMASTERS.—HAWORTH THOMPSON AND CO., TRYDDYN COLLIERY, NEAR MOLD.** are now PREPARED to arrange with ironmasters and others to FURNISH BLACKBAND AND FIRE-STONE, either calcined or in the ore. Railway direct from the pit's mouth.

**TO SHIPBUILDERS, IRONMASTERS, AND CONTRACTORS.**—The ADVERTISER, who has had five years' experience in one of the most extensive iron shipbuilding yards and ironworks in the world, wishes to MEET with an ENGAGEMENT as CLERK or MANAGER in a STORE or TIME DEPARTMENT. Possesses a thorough knowledge of accounts, also of making out prime costs. Practically experienced in the purchase of materials, stores, tools, &c., required for iron-shipbuilding. Most satisfactory reference can be given, and security, if required.—Address, "J. M. C.," Mr. S. C. Taylor, 31, Leadenhall-street, City.

**TO MINING AGENTS.—A FIRST RATE PRACTICAL MINING SUPERINTENDENT** is immediately REQUIRED for the Arundell Copper Mine, near Ashburton, Devon. Salary, £150 per annum.—Testimonials to be sent to the offices of the mine, 26, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, London, forthwith.

**WANTED.**—A PERSON who thoroughly understands the MANUFACTURE OF BABYTES, and the BEST MODE OF WASHING and DRESSING OCHRES. A knowledge of colours also would be preferable.—Apply, stating terms, to Mr. HICKS, solicitor, Leeds.

**WANTED.**—An UNDERLOOKER, capable of taking the ENTIRE MANAGEMENT OF THE UNDERGROUND WORKS OF an extensive COLLIERY. Must be thoroughly conversant with dialling and mapping.—Apply to HAWORTH THOMPSON and Co., Tryddyn Colliery, near Mold.

**WANTED.**—A 15-in. cylinder PUMPING-ENGINE.—Apply to Mr. T. A. READWIN, 2, Winchester-buildings, City.

**PUMPING ENGINE FOR SALE.—TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.** A good 45-in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 8-ft. stroke in shaft, with one very good 10 tons BOILER, and first piece of rod.—For further particulars, and to treat for the same, apply to Mr. Wm. WATSON, Well Park, Calstock. Dated, Jan. 11, 1854.

**PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.—EAST WHEEL ROSE, CORNWALL.** which has yielded a profit to the adventurers of £270,000 in twelve years, exclusive of the plant, worth £18,000 more, is now OFFERED to Mr. JOHN PUCKEY, managing agent of Fowey Consols, Par Consols, Great Polgooth, and other mines, for the value of selling materials, who intends immediately FORMING a NEW COMPANY, with those of the old adventurers who are inclined to join, by subdividing the present number of shares (118) into 944, or eight times the present number, and thereby try to restore her to her former prosperity. Prospectuses may be had on application to Mr. John Puckey, St. Blazey, St. Austell, Cornwall; or at the offices of Mr. W. C. Foulkes, 58, Old Broad-street, London, until the 20th inst.—Jan. 3, 1854.

**DELABOLE SLATE QUARRIES.—TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.** THE WHOLE, OR PART, OF THE RIGHTS TO WORK FOR SLATE over an extensive tract of land in the district of the celebrated Old Delabole Slate Quarries. Quarries have been opened and found very promising, easily to be worked, and on moderate terms.—For further particulars, apply to Mr. Frank Pearce, Camelford, Cornwall.

**THE WRYSGAN SLATE AND SLAB QUARRYING COMPANY.** NORTH WALES.—ONE HUNDRED SHARES (£1 paid) in this valuable property to be DISPOSED OF. Dividend at the rate of 10 per cent, per annum paid in December last.—For particulars, apply to Mr. W. C. Foulkes, 58, Old Broad-street, London.

**GREAT COWMICH.—FIVE SHARES TO BE DISPOSED OF** in this promising mine, at 25s. per share. Also, two Trebharva, at 25s.; fourteen North Tamars, at 8s.; and twenty original shares in the Unity Fire Insurance Company, at 6s. 6d. per share.—Apply to "A. B.," Post-office, Heiston, Cornwall.

**FOR SALE, ONE HUNDRED COMBARTINS** at 6s.—Apply to G. SPARTLEY, 2, Winchester-buildings.

**FOR SALE, TWENTY-FIVE SHARES in the LLYNVI VALLEY RAILWAY.**—For further particulars, apply to Messrs. BARBER and BAKER, mineral engineers, Cardiff, Glamorganshire.

**FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, A CONDENSING ENGINE**, of 200-horse power, which has been used for pumping water; and also 180 fms. of PUMPS, of 11 to 13 in. in diameter. The engine and pumps may be inspected, and particulars known, on application at Wearmouth Colliery, Sunderland. Jan. 11, 1854.

**MR. PETER MITCHELL, MINE BROKER, of UNION PLACE, TREBURET UNITED MINES, St. Teath, at 21s. per share.**—Truro, Jan. 2, 1854.

**MOLLAND MINES.—WANTED TO PURCHASE, FIFTEEN HUNDRED, or any less number of shares, in the above MINES.**—Apply by letter, with the lowest price, to GEORGE WILSON, share and mining broker, 6, George-street, Sheffield.

**MEXICAN AND SOUTH AMERICAN COMPANY.**—The SEVENTEENTH DIVIDEND OF SEVEN SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE per share on the shares of this company will be PAID on and after the 20th inst., between the hours of Eleven and Three. Forms for claiming the dividend may be obtained by the shareholders on application at the office. GEO. COPPARD, Sec. 17, Gracechurch-street, Jan. 9, 1854.

**CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINES OF COBRE ASSOCIATION.**—Notice is hereby given, that a HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the proprietors of this association will be HELD, in conformity with the Deed of Settlement, at the offices of the company, 26, Austinfriars, on Tuesday, the 31st day of January, 1854, at One o'clock precisely. On that day two directors—viz., Fras. Mills, Esq., and George Whitmore, Esq., and one auditor, Alex. Bruce, Esq., will go out of office by rotation, but are immediately re-eligible, and are candidates for re-election. It is necessary that persons intending to offer themselves as candidates for the direction or auditorship should leave notice of such their intention with the secretary, at the offices of the company, 26, Austinfriars, at least 14 clear days before the day of election. By order of the Court of Directors, W. LECKIE, Sec. 26, Austinfriars, Jan. 12, 1854.

**LIANES LEAD MINING COMPANY.**—Notice is hereby given, that the INTEREST ON THE PREFERENCE SHARES, due the 15th inst., will be PAID at the office on and after Monday, the 16th inst., between the hours of Eleven and Two o'clock. J. B. COLOGAN, Sec. 5, Scott's-yard, Cannon-street, Jan. 11, 1854.

**UNITED MEXICAN MINING ASSOCIATION.**—Notice is hereby given, that the usual HALF-YEARLY MEETING of proprietors will be HELD on Wednesday, the 25th instant, at One o'clock precisely; and which meeting will also be made special, for the purpose of taking into consideration a letter from the manager in Mexico, having reference to raising additional capital, and for determining such measures as may be necessary in relation thereto. The Transfer-books will be closed on the evening of the 12th, and re-opened on the 26th inst. By order of a Court of Directors, ARTHUR WESTMACOTT, Sec. 5, Finsbury-circus, London, Jan. 9, 1854.

**GREAT POLGOOTH MINE.—A GENERAL MEETING OF** the shareholders in GREAT POLGOOTH will be HELD at the London Tavern, Bishopgate-street, on Tuesday, the 17th January inst., at One o'clock, for the purpose of submitting the report of the committee, showing the progress of the mine since the 6th of September ult., and passing the accounts to the 30th November. The committee specially request the attendance of all shareholders, as certain rules and regulations will then be proposed for the future government of the company. 58, Old Broad-street, Jan. 2, 1854. WM. C. FOULKES, Sec.

**DEVON TIN MINES, DARTMOOR.—A GENERAL MEETING** of the shareholders of this mine will be HELD at the offices of the company, 26, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, London, on Thursday, the 19th Jan. inst. The chair will be taken at Three o'clock p.m. precisely.

**GREAT DUCHY SILVER-LEAD MINE.**—In consequence of the discovery of gold in both the gossan and the quartz of this mine, the ATTENDANCE of the shareholders is earnestly requested at an ADJOURNED GENERAL MEETING, at Two o'clock, on Wednesday, the 18th inst., at the offices of the company, No. 17, Cornhill, with a view to the adoption of energetic measures to realise the richness of the property. J. B. HOLLOWAY, Purser and Sec. 17, Cornhill.

**THE DEVON UNITED MINING COMPANY.—NOTICE.**—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the adventurers in the above mine will be HELD on Friday, the 20th inst., at One o'clock precisely, at the office of the company, 51, Threadneedle-street, London. By order of the Committee, THOS. FULLER, Sec.

**WHEEL MARY EMMA MINING ADVENTURE.**—Notice is hereby given, that a MEETING of the adventurers of the WHEEL MARY EMMA (LYDFOOT) is to be HELD at the office of the company, 17, Gracechurch-street, on Wednesday, the 1st day of February next, at Twelve o'clock precisely, for the purpose of forfeiting all the shares on which the calls are not paid up, of considering the future arrangements or disposition of the mine, and on other special business. By order of the Directors, HENRY GIBSON, Purser. 17, Gracechurch-street, Jan. 13, 1854.

**TAMAR MARIA MINE.—NOTICE.**—The REPORT of the COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT, to be presented at the general meeting, appointed to be held at the George and Vulture, on Monday next, may be HAD on application to Mr. F. W. RALPH, printer, 36, Throgmorton-street.

**H. PERRY, pro Sec.**

### MINE MATERIALS FOR SALE.

**MR. LITTLE WILL SELL, BY AUCTION**, on Monday, the 23d of January inst., at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, on the NANCEKUE MINES, North Towan, near Redruth, an excellent 70 in. cylinder STEAM-ENGINE, 9 ft. stroke in the cylinder, and 7½ ft. in the shaft, with two BOILERS, from 22 to 24 tons weight.

An 8-arm capstan, with oak axle. Large shears, with oak cap, pulleys, and brasses.

190 fms. of 14-in. capstan-rope, nearly new.

1 16 in. plunger-pole, 10 ft. long.

2 15 in. plunger-poles, 10½ ft. long, with stuffing-boxes & glands, brass bushes.

1 15 in. plunger-pole, 10 ft. long, with stuffing-box and gland.

1 14 in. plunger-pole, 10 ft. long.

1 11 in. plunger-pole, 9 ft. long.

1 7½ in. plunger-pole, 10 ft. long.

1 6 in. plunger-pole, 7½ ft. long, with stuffing-box and gland.

1 14 in. working barrel, 10 ft. long.

1 12 in. working barrel, 12 ft. long.

1 7½ in. working barrel, 10 ft. long.

1 16 in. H and top doorkpiece.

1 16 in. top doorkpiece, 3 ft. long.

1 15 in. H and top doorkpiece.

1 12 in. H and top doorkpiece.

1 15 in. doorkpiece, 6 ft. long.

1 12 in. doorkpiece, 3 ft. long.

1 8 in. doorkpiece, 2 ft. 9 in. long.

1 11 in. bucket doorkpiece, 4 ft. long.

1 17 in. flat-bottom windbore, 6 ft. long.

1 15 in. flat-bottom windbore, 8 ft. long.

1 15 in. wood windbore, 5 ft. long.

1 15 in. wood windbore, 6½ ft. long.

1 12 in. sinking windbore, 10 ft. long.

1 11 in. windbore, 6 ft. long.

1 12 in. flat-bottom windbore, 6 ft. long.

2 9 ft. 17 in. pumps.

37 9 ft. 15 in. pumps.

1 7 ft. 15 in. pump.

13 9 ft. 15 in. pumps.

2 6 ft. 13 in. pumps.

9 matching-pieces, from 18 in. to 8 in.

10 fms. ¾ in. wire-rope, nearly new.

Cast-iron cap, with driver, connecting-plates, brasses and top blocks to fit.

Wood drum for incline plane, 8 ft. diam., with cast-iron axle and socket, brasses, blocks, and levers, complete.

New cast-iron angle-bob, weight 10 tons.

Cast-iron winding machine.

A crusher, with raff wheel, complete.

10 tons of 8-16 in. whin-chain.

200 fms. 7-16 in. whin-chain.

14 tons railroad iron, 28 lbs. per yard, with saddles to fit.

35 to 40 tons bridge rails, 23 lbs. and 16 lbs. per yard.

4 tons common rails, 2½ in. iron.

Dated Jan. 9, 1854.

**VALUABLE INVESTMENT.—SHARES IN MINES AND PUBLIC COMPANIES.**

**MR. CARNE** respectfully announces that he is instructed to SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Hall of Commerce, on Monday, 23d Jan., 1854, at Twelve o'clock precisely, the following very important MINING PROPERTY, situate in the most productive mineral districts of Cornwall and Devon.

500 Shares in North British 10 Shares in So. Caradon. 30 Shares in East Wh. Grit.

Australian Consols. 35 Carnarvon. 250 Perran Wheel Jane.

500 South Croft Consols. 57 Calstock United. 84 Chubbstock.

150 Georgia Consols. 15 Spearcon Consols. 225 Boscawen.

10 Halamanning. 1000 Clowance Wood. 200 Mineral Court.

350 Hawkmoor. 350 East Baleswidden. 250 Weston.

60 Porkellis. 300 Wheel Kiddy. 270 Wheel Maudin.

100 West Granadon. 100 St. Austell Consols. 240 Wheel Augusta.

300 Prince Albert. 84 Wheel Unity. 100 Rilton Castle.

300 Henstock. 100 South Croft. 150 Penzance Consols.

45 Linare. 125 Rocks and Trevelick. 500 Wheel Sarah.

This very large and important property affords an opportunity to capitalists for investment rarely occurring, the shares having been purchased by the present proprietor with great judgment and for permanent holding, but from uncontrollable circumstances are now submitted to the public for pecuniary sale. Some of the dividend concerns will be found



## THE MOSELLE MINING COMPANY.

On the "COST-BOOK SYSTEM,"  
Which is Law in Prussia, limiting the Liability of Owners of Mines.  
Capital £20,000, in 80,000 shares of £1 each.—Payable on allotment.  
COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.  
GEORGE NEWMAN, Esq., Cold Harbour-park, Tunbridge.  
ROBERT M. FELLOWS, Esq., 31, Dorset-square, [London].  
D. H. STROUSBERG, Esq., Manager and Actuary of the Oak Assurance Company.  
L. VON ROSSLER, Esq., Wiesbaden, Councillor of the Government and Director of the National Bank of Nassau.  
L. A. RITTERBRANDT, Esq., 45, Warwick-street.  
D. GEORGE, Esq., 10, Grassington, Stobbery, and Marchiennes, Zell.  
A. JENKIN, Esq., late of Grassington, Stobbery, and Marchiennes, Zell.  
BANKERS.—Sir Charles Price, Maryatt, & Co., King William-street, London; Messrs. Hubert Bauer and Fils, Aix-la-Chapelle.  
BROKERS.—Messrs. Cohen and Co., Cornhill.  
CONSULTING ENGINEER.—Capt. J. Barratt, late of Conistone and Strontian Mines.  
SECRETARY.—Mr. George Gold.

OFFICES OF THE COMPANY.  
11, BUCKLESBURY, LONDON; and ZELL-ON-THE-MOSELLE, PRUSSIA.

This company is formed for the purpose of working a highly valuable mineral tract of ground, situated about five miles from the River Moselle, in Rhenish Prussia, and held in perpetual grant from the Crown, at the light royalty of 1-20th of the net profits, after deducting all outlay for working and machinery.  
The property consists of a grant of mining rights over 1,500,000 square fathoms of ground, or two and a half square English miles, which has been proved, and the lodes laid open by shaft and cross-cut at six different points, all at this moment yielding rich silver, lead, and copper ores.  
The concession embraces two sides of a glen on the west, and one side of the Valley of the Moselle, the stream flowing through which falls into the Moselle, near Zell. The stream on each side rises 600 to 700 ft. in height, and promise immense backs to the lodes. The Altlay Brook has water at all seasons for crushing and washing. A mill, with 20 ft. fall of water, has been purchased for crushers, near the mouth of the principal adit. Stone and timber for the necessary constructions have been purchased, and are ready for use on the spot.  
The reports of two English miners, of merited confidence, having satisfied the directors of the value of the ground, they paid the necessary deposits, and concluded the necessary agreements for a contract of purchase in August last, and have since continued the trial works on their own account. The result is, three lodes of high value have been laid open, and are capable of yielding from 50 to 100 tons of ore per month. The assay of the ore at Newcastle and in France gave 40 ozs. of silver to the ton of lead, and 20 per cent. for the copper.  
The vicinity of the navigable Moselle, which allows of water carriage to the Rhine and the sea, as well as to the coal beds near Saarbrück, adds to the other advantages in the situation of this concession, that of enabling the ore to be carried to France or England for less than £1 per ton. If the dressed ore be taken at £20 per ton, the profit on every 100 tons ought to be not less than £1500, or say £1600, the high backs presented by the hills rendering the use of steam for many years unnecessary, whatever extent the workings may attain.  
Under these favourable circumstances, the directors thought it advisable to secure the mines with the water rights and extensive untried ground, for the sum of £50,000, of which only £5000 has to be paid in cash, the sellers retaining shareholders of the company. The estimated profit will give a dividend on £50,000, of 20 per cent. per annum.

According to the law of Prussia, all mines must be worked on the Cost-book System, in perfect conformity with the custom of Cornwall. Periodical meetings of owners, or their delegates, are held, at which the works to be undertaken are fixed; but in Prussia the Crown, as lord of the soil, intervenes to examine and control the accounts, and this affords to absent shareholders a guarantee of correctness and of moderation in the expenditure, which is presented in other countries.  
All mines in Prussia are divided into 32 original shares (Stämme), and their subdivisions, according to which, every shareholder to the extent of 100 shares, owns 1-32th of an original share in each of the mines in the company, and can have himself registered as such. The shares not specially registered to individuals will stand in the name of the company, so that special registration is optional, but not obligatory on shareholders.  
Besides the advantages of Captain Barratt's advice and experience, one of the directors, Mr. Jenkin, will reside for the first year on the spot, in order to insure the proper development of the property, and the dressing of the ores, monthly sales of which can henceforth be made.

The directors have great pleasure in referring to the annexed reports, in testimony of the care they have taken in selecting these valuable mines.  
It being desirable to limit the issue of shares to bona fide purchasers, all persons wishing to obtain shares in this company may, by filling up the annexed form, and presenting the same with the money to the bankers (Sir Charles Price and Co.) on or before the 29th January next, receive a receipt for the same.

## BANKERS' RECEIPT.

Received on account of the directors of the Moselle Mining Company the sum of \_\_\_\_\_ For Sir Charles Price and Co.

## FORM OF APPLICATION (if made to the secretary).

To the Secretary of the Moselle Mining Company, Bucklesbury, London.  
Sir,—Please to allot me \_\_\_\_\_ shares in the Moselle Mining Company, and I promise to accept the same, or any less number that may be allotted, and to pay the amount at the rate of £1 per share to the bankers of the company.—I am, Sir, &c.,  
Dated December, 1853. \_\_\_\_\_  
Name of Referee \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_ Occupation \_\_\_\_\_

## REPORTS.

Report of the Concession "Helene," near Peterswald, in Rhenish Prussia, by Mr. A. Jenkin, formerly of Grassington, Stobbery, and Marchiennes, Zell.  
My examination of this sett led me to assume that the numerous small workings have opened at various places three lodes, one of which runs north-east and south-west towards another bearing north-west and south-east, with which it probably forms a junction. The former includes the shafts, named Gold Hauschen, and the adit levels Maria and Emma; the latter is well opened at the Emilia, and its course is traceable at different points. A lode, bearing east and west, crosses these, on which a pit, named Augusta, has been sunk, yielding fine copper ore. The north and south lodes are lead veins, and average from 2½ to 3 ft. broad, composed of quartz, gossan, fluor-spar, and ore, the latter being at present at least ½ a ton of ore per fathom. This mine is in a beautiful channel of mineralised kila. Taking into consideration the shallowness of the present workings, and the large quantities of ore produced, there is every reasonable prospect, as soon as these lodes are cut in a deeper level, that large quantities of ore can be extracted; and with proper arrangements, under the direction of a competent English agent, and with the necessary tools and appliances for crushing and washing, large profits may be secured for shareholders. The advantages for working this mine are all that can be desired. The rapid rise of the mountain will enable you to intersect the lode 50 fms. deeper, simply by driving a cross-cut from the valley, which an immense saving in steam-power for sinking is effected. There is a valuable stream of water passing through the valley sufficient for crushers, stamps, and everything in connection with the dressing department. Another great advantage is presented by a level road running direct from the mine to a navigable river, the Moselle, at a distance of only five English miles, from which the ore can be shipped or coaled delivered there at 10s. per ton. I have had opportunities of visiting mines throughout England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, Germany, Belgium, France, &c., but never in my life did I see anything equal in promise to this, for the lodes are not only secure which have been described above, but the ground in continuation upon the run has also been added to the take, making the whole as compact and safe as possible. In order to let you see what I say in the firm conviction that the thing is in no respect a bubble, too many of which I regret to say are now afloat even on the Rhine, your allotting me 100 shares will oblige.  
ALFRED JENKIN.  
Mont, Sur Marchienne, near Charleroi, Aug. 29.—I beg to inform you that I have this morning finished the assays of the samples taken by us from the mine. The assays are as follows:—lead, 80 per cent.; silver, 40 ozs. per ton of lead; copper, 27 per cent.; silver, 10 ozs. per ton of ore. I am much pleased with the above produce, and think we may be safe in putting up one or two furnaces, with three crystallising-pots, almost immediately.  
ALFRED JENKIN.

Zone, pres Marchienne-au-Pont, Oct. 13.—Having carefully inspected the workings commenced in the Concession Helene, near Altlay, in Rhenish Prussia, I find the mineral character of this district is confirmed by several mines working in the immediate neighbourhood, as well as by innumerable quarry-boulders scattered over the fields and roads for hundreds of square miles. Another most important feature connected with this property is, that large boulders, rich in lead and silver, have been taken out of the river, evidently having been washed down from the lodes in the mountains above.  
Since Mr. Jenkin's visit, the few men at work have laid open the lode in the Maria adit, mentioned in his report, that they are now working in ground returning at least 2 tons per fathom, and rich in Cornwall would set on tribute for 2s. 6d. or 3s. in it. The abundance of water power, and the neighbourhood of the Moselle, where the ore can be shipped at little cost, make this property one of the most desirable acquisitions I have ever seen.

## THE PONTGAUD MINING COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.  
Sir,—As I took the precaution to substantiate every assertion contained in my letter of the 28th ult., by the production of authentic documents, I am surprised that, with such conclusive proof in your possession, you should have given credence to the representations of Mr. Loden, the attorney of M. Bontoux, and allowed a paragraph impugning the accuracy of my communication to appear in your paper.  
You thereby constrain me to publish, in *extenso*, the letter of Mr. Richard Taylor the party alluded to in my former letter.

The fact of M. Paul Bontoux having stipulated for a "pot de vin" of fifty free shares of 500 fr. each, is established by Mr. Francis Ommann's letter to me of the 8th September, 1852, and by other unexceptionable evidence.  
In refutation of the personal matter introduced by Mr. Loden, allow me to state that I refuse to take delivery of the 750 shares tendered by the liquidators of the old company, because my legal advisers are of opinion that the shares in question have been surreptitiously issued, in contravention of the statutes, and not being recognised on the Paris Bourse, are consequently unmarketable.  
Awaiting complacently Mr. Loden's threatened action for libel, and engaging to bear you harmless from all its consequences, I remain, Sir, yours, obediently,  
Jan. 9, 1854. D. FORBES CAMPBELL.

## TREBURGET CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

In 25,000 shares of £1 each.  
NOTICE.—The shareholders and public are hereby informed, that henceforth the ONLY LEGITIMATE SCRIP CERTIFICATES OF SHARES in this company are those ISSUED AT ONE POUND each, and bearing the penny stamp, being signed by two members of the Committee of Management, and countersigned by the secretary.  
Offices, 9, Austinfriars, Dec. 1853. By order, J. HUNTER, Sec.

GEOLOGY.—KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—Prof. TENNANT, F.R.S., will give a COURSE OF TWENTY LECTURES ON GEOLOGY, having special reference to the important applications of the science to ENGINEERING, MINING, ARCHITECTURE, and AGRICULTURE. The lectures will COMMENCE on Wednesday morning, Jan. 25, at Nine o'clock. They will be continued on each succeeding Friday and Wednesday at the same hour.  
R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

## THE BISSOE GOLD AMALGAMATING, MINING, AND SMELTING COMPANY.

Capital £12,000, in 12,000 £1 shares paid up. (With power to double the capital when required.)  
Conducted on the "COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE."  
COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.  
Sir EVAN MACKENZIE, Bart., Levant House, St. Helen's-place.  
Sir THOS. ROBERTS, Bart., Conservative Club, St. James's-st., & Foot's Cray, Kent.  
JOHN RANKEN DAVIDSON, Esq., Contractor, Finchley, Middlesex.  
JOHN SMITH, Esq., Aberdeen, and 12, Bishopsgate-street Within, London.  
WILLIAM LESLIE, Esq., Architect, Aberdeen, and New-road, London.  
BROKERS.—Messrs. James Brown and Co., Crown-court, Threadneedle-street.  
BANKERS.—Messrs. Tweedy, Williams, and Co., Falmouth.  
MANAGER AT THE WORKS.—Bretton Todd, Esq., SECRETARY.—Mr. Thomas C. Latham.

OFFICES OF THE COMPANY.—12, BISHOPSGATE ST. WITHIN, LONDON.

This company is formed for working, by Perkes's patent machines, the auriferous minerals lately so abundantly discovered in Cornwall and Devon.  
A most advantageous arrangement has been made with the Bissoe Mining and Smelting Company for a transfer of their extensive works, situated near Bissoe Bridge, parish of Kna, Cornwall, and having the Devon and Redruth Railway running within a few yards of the premises, with a siding into the works, thus fixing them in the centre of a great mining locality. These works are very extensive, and in complete repair, with water power, at present employed for the manufacture of Todd's protide paint, the patent of which was purchased by that company. A new steam-engine has been erected within the last few months, and to which it is now intended to attach Perkes's gold amalgamating machines for working the auriferous minerals found in the neighbourhood. Wheel Jane, West Wheel Jane, the United, and Consols Mines being about a mile from the works, as well as many others, and from the trials already made with these machines, a source of great wealth, hitherto undeveloped, is likely to be opened up for the mines in this neighbourhood. It is thus believed that a very large return on the capital expended by this company will be obtained. It is further suggested that a very considerable revenue may be derived from testing samples for the various mines in Cornwall, thus saving the expense and delay of sending them up to London.

It must be obvious, in operating with so subtle and valuable an agent as mercury, the utmost caution and experience is necessary, and cannot safely be entrusted to inexperienced hands. The directors have much pleasure, therefore, in announcing that Mr. Bretton Todd, who is well known as a metallurgist, and as the originator and promoter of many valuable scientific inventions, will take the superintendence of the works. After the deliberate investigation into the merits of Perkes's patent, the committee have given a decided preference to it, as being in their opinion the most perfect invention, and well adapted to the practical purposes for which it is required.  
For the security of the managing committee in the successful carrying out of their intended operations, Mr. Perkes has consented to superintend the erection of the machines. He also engages that the first machine will be erected on the premises, and in working condition, within a month from this date.  
Application for shares, may be made in the annexed forms to Messrs. James Brown and Co., Crown-court, Threadneedle-street; or to the secretary at the offices of the company.

## FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

GENTLEMEN,—I request you will allot to me \_\_\_\_\_ shares of £1 each, in the Bissoe Gold Amalgamating, Mining, and Smelting Company, and I hereby undertake to accept the same, or any less number that may be allotted to me, and to pay the amount thereon.  
I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,  
Address \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Profession or business \_\_\_\_\_ Reference \_\_\_\_\_  
Name in full \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
N.B. The committee have much pleasure in stating that they expect one of the small machines for trying samples to be erected in the course of a fortnight; and they have given directions to the manager at the works to receive and number boxes of ore as they arrive. It is particularly requested that parties will see the packages are properly labelled.

## TRELEIGH CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders was held this day, for the purpose of increasing the capital of the company.

G. B. CARR, Esq., in the chair.

The secretary having read the advertisement convening the meeting from the *Mining Journal*,

The Chairman stated the object of calling the meeting, and after some discussion as to the mode of carrying it out, it was

Moved by Mr. Thos. Harrison, seconded by Mr. Wm. Birdsey:—That the capital of the company be increased by the issue of 5000 new shares of £1 each, every holder of five of the present shares of the company to be entitled to five new shares upon payment of a deposit of 5s. per share on or before the 31st January inst.; the further instalment of 5s. per share on or before the 31st January inst.; at such times and in such manner as the directors from time to time shall determine upon. Such new shares to be subject to the same conditions as are endorsed on the existing shares.—Carried unanimously.

Moved by Mr. Thos. Harrison, seconded by Mr. Wm. Birdsey:—That the above resolution be advertised in the *Times* and *Daily News* twice in each week, and in the *Mining Journal*, *West Briton*, and *Cornwall Gazette*, once a week until the 31st inst.

Moved by Mr. Rye, seconded by Mr. Torkington:—That the thanks of the meeting be given to the chairman for his great attention to the interests of the company.  
57, Old Broad-street, London, Jan. 2, 1854.

## WHEEL ZION MINING COMPANY.—At a General Meeting of shareholders, held on 30th day of December, 1853, at Salvador House, London

T. E. STUBBS, Esq., in the chair.

After the notice convening the meeting had been read, the report from the mine was read, and the accounts submitted.

It was resolved:—That the accounts produced be received, but not passed, until a full and fair audit of all the accounts had been made by two or more shareholders, since the management has been removed from Bath.  
That Mr. Thos. Gosse, of Bath, and Mr. Samuel Lowell Price, of Gresham-street, be appointed auditors, and that the accounts be investigated from the date of the last recorded audit—namely January, 1853; and further, that the sum of £5 be paid to each auditor.

That the agents' report be received, and that meeting desires to express satisfaction with its business-like character, and that an addition of One Guinea per month, each, be made to the pay of the purser and the captain of the mine.  
Mr. P. Stainby having been called upon to resign his appointment, in consequence of dissatisfaction felt by the body of shareholders at certain proceedings in connection with the glie lands adjacent to the Wheel Zion sett, afterwards tendered his resignation: and it was

Resolved:—That Mr. P. Stainby's resignation as secretary and treasurer of this company, be accepted.

That Mr. Peter Stainby's resignation having been tendered and accepted, as secretary and treasurer of the Wheel Zion Mining Company, Mr. Peet be requested to resign; and Messrs. T. E. Stubbs and P. Watson be authorised to offer Mr. Peet the appointment.

That the best thanks of the adventurers be given to Peter Stainby, Esq., for his unremitting attention to the duties of his office as treasurer and secretary of the Wheel Zion Mining Company, accompanied with regret that differences of opinion between him and the committee should render the removal of the offices indispensable.  
That a call of Five Shillings per share be and is hereby made, payable on the 21st of January, 1854.

That the following gentlemen be appointed a Committee of Management for the next three months:—Mr. T. E. Stubbs, Mr. W. H. Dallaway, Mr. F. M. Ball, Mr. Thos. Gosse, Mr. Ralph Compton, Mr. P. Lemon, and Mr. P. Watson.  
That a special meeting of shareholders be held, for the purpose of forfeiting all shares on which the call of Five Shillings per share, made 27th September last, shall remain unpaid.

That the thanks of this meeting be given to the chairman, for his able conduct in presiding.  
Offices, 20, St. Helen's-place, London.

WHEEL ZION MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that at a general meeting of shareholders, held on the 30th December, 1853, the OFFICES of the company were REMOVED to No. 20, ST. HELEN'S PLACE, BISHOPSGATE STREET, London; and also that Mr. HENRY PEET has been APPOINTED SECRETARY to the company, in the room of Mr. Peter Stainby, Jan. 2, 1854. By order of the Committee, HENRY PEET, Sec.  
The following gentlemen were appointed as a Committee of Management for the next three months:—Messrs. T. E. Stubbs, W. H. Dallaway, F. M. Ball, T. Gosse, Ralph Compton, R. P. Lemon, Peter Watson.

## EAST INDIAN IRON COMPANY (Incorporated by Royal Charter).

FIRST CALL.—Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of a resolution of the Court of Directors, the proprietors of shares, or preference shares, in the East Indian Iron Company, are required to PAY A CALL OF TWO POUNDS TEN SHILLINGS per share on each of their respective shares, on or before the 16th day of Jan. next at the banking house of Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smith, 1, Lombard-street, in the City of London. Notice is hereby further given, that interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum will be charged upon calls remaining unpaid after the day above mentioned, and that if default is made in payment of this call for one calendar month after the 16th day of January next, the shares in respect of which default is made will become liable to forfeiture, under the company's Deed of Settlement.  
33, New Broad-street, London, Dec. 23, 1853. By order, G. E. COOPER, Sec.

## CUMBERLAND HEMATITE IRON ORE COMPANY.

£50,000, shares of £1 each.—No Deed to Sign.  
NOTICE.—The SCRIP CERTIFICATES OF SHARES to "Bearer" in this company will be READY TO BE EXCHANGED for the BANKER'S RECEIPTS on and after the 21st day of January, 1854.  
This company is not formed for the purpose of manufacturing bar-iron under the "Joint-Stock Act," but for the express purpose of working and selling the ore in its primitive state; and is to be carried on under the Cost-book System, limiting the liability of the shareholders to the amount of their shares taken and paid upon.  
The ore is of the finest quality, is absolutely necessary for making the best sorts of iron, and can be produced and shipped free on board at the port, Whitehaven, at 7s. 6d. per ton. The selling price is now 13s. per ton. Contracts for the whole of the ore may be made at this rate. An application to be made by the Whitehaven and Egremont Railway Company next session of Parliament for an Act to make that line of railway, and also a branch line of railway from their main line to this company's property, and when made will reduce the present charge for carriage of ore 1s. 6d. per ton.  
The remainder of the shares not already subscribed for are hereby offered to the public at par. Applications, up to the 21st day of January, 1854, may be addressed to the committee of management, or secretary, at the offices of the company, where prospectuses and reports may be obtained, and samples of the ore inspected.  
Dec. 21, 1853. By order, H. HUNTER, Sec.  
Offices, 9, Austinfriars (removed from 15, Cannon-street).

## MUNTZ'S PATENT METAL COMPANY,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF  
G. F. MUNTZ'S (JUN.) PATENT SOLID BRASS TUBES.

THE ADVANTAGES obtained by the use of an IMPROVED KIND OF METAL in BRASS TUBES are clearly explained by the following facts:—  
Wrought-iron and copper, when exposed to heat, sustain very considerable loss, caused by oxidation, when used in tubes for boiler flues, in consequence of which copper is no longer employed for that purpose.  
The mixture of zinc, as in ordinary brass, prevents oxidation to some extent; but if too much is used it becomes so hard that it is impossible to work it into a tube by the usual process of drawing (which can only be done when the metal is cold), and, therefore, brass tubes made by drawing, having too little zinc in them, waste considerably, though not to the same extent as copper.  
The patentee of the improved tubes, having invented a process of manufacturing, by which metal can be rolled into tubes when red hot, is able to use a larger quantity of zinc, which entirely prevents oxidation, so that the tubes may be heated red, cooled, and heated again several times without apparent loss. Besides which, the extra zinc renders the metal much harder, and, therefore, better able to resist the cutting action of the gases which are continually passing through locomotive boiler flues. This will be evident to every one who has observed that the soldered joint of the brazed tubes always wears longer than any other part; the reason of which is, that the solder used in brazing contains more zinc than the rest of the tube, and it was the discovery of this fact which first led to the introduction of brass in preference to copper.

It is also found on trial that the sulphur does not accumulate in the Patent Solid Brass Tubes as it does in others; sulphur having a greater chemical affinity for copper, attaches itself to it very rapidly, but the larger proportion of zinc in the patent tubes prevents such adhesion to a very considerable extent. The inside, therefore, remains cleaner, and the tube more effectual for generating steam.  
The ordinary brass tubes are too soft to maintain their position in the boiler unless they are hardened by drawing; and this hardening is likely to make them so brittle, that they often burst when at work, causing great hindrance to trains, and often injury to the engine driver.

It would be nearly impossible to fix the ordinary brass tubes in the boilers without splitting them, if the ends were not first annealed; and this annealing or softening makes the ends of the tubes which are exposed to the most wear least fitted for it.

The Patent Solid Brass Tubes may be cut and expanded in any part with equal facility, which will clearly show that they are not likely to split when in use.

The results of the trials of these tubes which have been in use in most satisfactory, showing a loss of less than one-half that of ordinary tubes which have performed the same services.

G. F. MUNTZ'S PATENT METAL COMPANY have now machines complete for making the following sizes of tubes:—1½, 1¾, 1½, 2, 2½, 2¾, 3, 3½, 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 7½, 8, 8½, 9, 9½, 10, 10½, 11, 11½, 12, 12½, 13, 13½, 14, 14½, 15, 15½, 16, 16½, 17, 17½, 18, 18½, 19, 19½, 20, 20½, 21, 21½, 22, 22½, 23, 23½, 24, 24½, 25, 25½, 26, 26½, 27, 27½, 28, 28½, 29, 29½, 30, 30½, 31, 31½, 32, 32½, 33, 33½, 34, 34½, 35, 35½, 36, 36½, 37, 37½, 38, 38½, 39, 39½, 40, 40½, 41, 41½, 42, 42½, 43, 43½, 44, 44½, 45, 45½, 46, 46½, 47, 47½, 48, 48½, 49, 49½, 50, 50½, 51, 51½, 52, 52½, 53, 53½, 54, 54½, 55, 55½, 56, 56½, 57, 57½, 58, 58½, 59, 59½, 60, 60½, 61, 61½, 62, 62½, 63, 63½, 64, 64½, 65, 65½, 66, 66½, 67, 67½, 68, 68½, 69, 69½, 70, 70½, 71, 71½, 72, 72½, 73, 73½, 74, 74½, 75, 75½, 76, 76½, 77, 77½, 78, 78½, 79, 79½, 80, 80½, 81, 81½, 82, 82½, 83, 83½, 84, 84½, 85, 85½, 86, 86½, 87, 87½, 88, 88½, 89, 89½, 90, 90½, 91, 91½, 92, 92½, 93, 93½, 94, 94½, 95, 95½, 96, 96½, 97, 97½, 98, 98½, 99, 99½, 100, 100½, 101, 101½, 102, 102½, 103, 103½, 104, 104½, 105, 105½, 106, 106½, 107, 107½, 108, 108½, 109, 109½, 110, 110½, 111, 111½, 112, 112½, 113, 113½, 114, 114½, 115, 115½, 116, 116½, 117, 117½, 118, 118½, 119, 119½, 120, 120½, 121, 121½, 122, 122½, 123, 123½, 124, 124½, 125, 125½, 126, 126½, 127, 127½, 128, 128½, 129, 129½, 130, 130½, 131, 131½, 132, 132½, 133, 133½, 134, 134½, 135, 135½, 136, 136½, 137, 137½, 138, 138½, 139, 139½, 140, 140½, 141, 141½, 142, 142½, 143, 143½, 144, 144½, 145, 145½, 146, 146½, 147, 147½, 148, 148½, 149, 149½, 150, 150½, 151, 151½, 152, 152½, 153, 153½, 154, 154½, 155, 155½, 156, 156½, 157, 157½, 158, 158½, 159, 159½, 160, 160½, 161, 161½, 162, 162½, 163, 163½, 164, 164½, 165, 165½, 166, 166½, 167, 167½, 168, 168½, 169, 169½, 170, 170½, 171, 171½, 172, 172½, 173, 173½, 174, 174½, 175, 175½, 176, 176½, 177, 177½, 178, 178½, 179, 179½, 180, 180½, 181, 181½, 182, 182½, 183, 183½, 184, 184½, 185, 185½, 186, 186½, 187, 187½, 188, 188½, 189, 189½, 190, 190½, 191, 191½, 192, 192½, 193, 193½, 194, 194½, 195, 195½, 196, 196½, 197, 197½, 198, 198½, 199, 199½, 200, 200½, 201, 201½, 202, 202½, 203, 203½, 204, 204½, 205, 205½, 206, 206½, 207, 207½, 208, 208½, 209, 209½, 210, 210½, 211, 211½, 212, 212½, 213, 213½, 214, 214½, 215, 215½, 216, 216½, 217, 217½, 218, 218½, 219, 219½, 220, 220½, 221, 221½, 222, 222½, 223, 223½, 224, 224½, 225, 225½, 226, 226½, 227, 227½, 228, 228½, 229, 229½, 230, 230½, 231, 231½, 232, 232½, 233, 233½, 234, 234½, 235, 235½, 236, 236½, 237, 237½, 238, 238½, 239, 239½, 240, 240½, 241, 241½, 242, 242½, 243, 243½, 244, 244½, 245, 245½, 246, 246½, 247, 247½, 248, 248½, 249, 249½, 250, 250½, 251, 251½, 252, 252½, 253, 253½, 254, 254½, 255, 255½, 256, 256½, 257, 257½, 258, 258½, 259, 259½, 260, 260½, 261, 261½, 262, 262½, 263, 263½, 264, 264½, 265, 265½, 266, 266½, 267, 267½, 268, 268½, 269, 269½, 270, 270½, 271, 271½, 272, 272½, 273, 273½, 274, 274½, 275, 275½, 276, 276½, 277, 277½, 278, 278½, 279, 279½, 280, 280½, 281, 281½, 282, 282½, 283, 283½, 284, 284½, 285, 285½, 286, 286½, 287, 287½, 288, 288½, 289, 289½, 290, 290½, 291, 291½, 292, 292½, 293, 293½, 294, 294½, 295, 295½, 296, 296½, 297, 297½, 298, 298½, 299, 299½, 300, 300½, 301, 301½, 302, 302½, 303, 303½, 304, 304½, 305, 305½, 306, 306½, 307, 307½, 308, 308½, 309, 309½, 310, 310½, 311, 311½, 312, 312½, 313, 313½, 314, 314½, 315, 315½, 316, 316½, 317, 317½, 318, 318½, 319, 319½, 320, 320½, 321, 321½, 322, 322½, 323, 323½, 324, 324½, 325, 325½, 326, 326½, 327, 327½, 328, 328½, 329, 329½, 330, 330½, 331, 331½, 332, 332½, 333, 333½, 334, 334½, 335, 335½, 336, 336½, 337, 337½, 338, 338½, 339, 339½, 340, 340½, 341, 341½, 342, 342½, 343, 343½, 344, 344½, 345, 345½, 346, 346½, 347, 347½, 348, 348½, 349, 349½, 350, 350½, 351, 351½, 352, 352½, 353, 353½, 354, 354½, 355, 355½, 356, 356½, 357, 357½



2048 East Wheel George, Walkmop.		Paid. Last Price, Present.		Shares.		Paid. Last Price, Present.	
512	East Wheel Leisure, Perran	18	10	3000	South Carn Brea (cop.), Illogan	12	4
1024	East Wheel Margaret (tin, cop.)	3	13	256	South Charlotte, St. Agnes	3	3
4000	East Wheel Russell, Tavistock	£1 3 6	7 5 6	5000	South Crenver (copper)	3	3
3500	East Wheel Vor (tin)	£1 1	51 1	4196	South Friendship Wheel Ann	2	2
864	Eaton Mountain, Derbyshire	10	12	2000	South of Scotland	2	2
536	Eaton Mountain (lead, copper)	3	5	3500	South Speed, Uny Lelant	3	—
1280	Esgar Liec, Llanidloes-y-Croft	7	15	4096	South Wheel Yeoland	3	1
8200	Esgar Liec, Llanidloes-y-Croft	£1 2	—	1000	Spearne Moor (copper), St. Just	30	30
15800	Frans-Joa and Craigie (lead)	1	—	1000	St. Blazey Consols (tin)	67	—
12000	Gallt-Prith-Rhedyr (lead)	3	8	20000	St. Day United (tin & copper)	—	2
5000	Garreg (lead), Flint	£3 4	—	512	St. Michael Penkell (tin)	2	1
2048	Geirfa (copper) Wales	—	5	999	St. Minver Consols (silver-lead)	1	—
2500	Geoffra Consols (tin), St. Ives	5	3	1200	Swanpool, Budock	6	15
—	Gilmar	—	6	20000	Tassan (lead), Ireland	1	3
12000	Gorn (lead), Llanidloes	12	—	444	Tavy Con. (cop.), near Tavistock	38	2
43	Grambler & St. Aubyn (copper)	97	23	4400	Tees Side (lead), Cumberland	1	1
900	Great Beam (tin), St. Austell	—	24	12000	Tokenbury Con. (cop., St. Ives)	3	6
6750	Great Bryn Consols (cop., tin)	1	—	12000	Trannack and Erith	7	4
4000	Great Cowarth, Merioneth	4	4	12000	Trannack Consols (tin, copper)	—	—
30000	Great Crinnis (copper)	1	1	1024	Trebarvah, Perranuthnoe	3	—
10000	Gt. Tregune Consols, Altarnun	1	5	4096	Trebrugat United (lead, St. Teath)	1	—
10000	Great Treveddow, Warlligan	2	2	600	Tregardock (lead), St. Teath	6	13
1024	Great Wheel Alfred, Phillack	28	31	4096	Trebell Con. (tin, cop.), Lanivet	2	—
8120	Great Wheel Badern (tin)	2	1	10000	Trelogan, St. Colomb Minor	1	2
2048	Gr. Wh. Vor (tin), G. Cornw.	3	—	3500	Treloweth (copper), St. Erth	11	7
1026	Gwynniss Mine, G. Cornw.	3	—	1000	Trevaunt (fluc, copper)	1	—
6000	Gwynniss (lead)	5	6	3100	Trillo	1	1
512	Halamaning and Croft Gethal	90	42	10000	Trevalga (slate), Boscastle	1	1
512	Hawke's Point, Uny Lelant	9	3	2048	Trevelyan (tin, copper)	3	2
8102	Hawkmoor (tin & cop.), Calstock	£1 6d	—	2500	Trevenen (tin), Wendron	1	2
5000	Haytor Consols (tin, copper)	4	—	3200	Ty-Mach, Whitford	3	—
1500	Hennock (silver-lead) Hennock	£7 16	3	4000	Tyn-y-Worgold (slate), Carnar.	4	4
6000	Hingston Down Cons. (copper)	3	9	10000	Tyn-y-berth (slate)	1	1
5000	Holme Moor (tin), Aulbarth	2	9	60000	Vyvan Consols (tin, copper)	1	—
1024	Kennexy (copper), Breage	3	2	5000	Uplha Union Mine, Cumbria	1	2
6000	Keswick (lead), Portinscote	£1 2	2	3000	Union (tin), Roche & Luxilian	1	—
3000	Kilbricken (silver-lead), Clare	4	2	20000	Valle of Towy (lead)	1	—
1698	Lamheroo Wheel Maria (cop.)	18	3	2000	West Aberffwyd, Cardiganshire	4	—
1024	La Min (copper), Gwinear	4	4	1024	West Abraham (cop.), Crowan	4	—
252	Lanarth Con. (cop.), Gwennap	4	4	1024	West Alfred (cop.), Phillack	14	20
6000	Lanford and Baring	£1 1 6	—	6000	West Basset (copper), Illogan	1	16
1024	Leeds and St. Aubyn (tin, cop.)	3	—	2860	West Crinnis, St. Austell	1	1
12000	Leda Trow (tin), Lelant	2	1	256	West Dingle, St. Austell	£10	15
256	Lelant Consols (tin), Uny Lelant	63	17	1024	West Ding-Dong (tin), Sancerre	£4 13	11
4000	Loveden United (lead), Cardigan	3	—	4000	West Fowey Con. (tin, cop.)	£8 0	8
20000	Ludgvan Lease (tin), St. Ives	3	3	2048	West Goginan, Cardiganshire	4	—
3056	Lydford Consols (lead)	1	—	23000	West Par Con. (cop., St. Blazey)	1	—

**MINES NOT HAVING SOLD ORES.**

\* Our object is to make the Share List correct: it must be obvious we cannot do so without the constant assistance of those concerned. We, therefore, earnestly call upon all who have the power, to aid us, by forwarding any alterations or corrections which may, from time to time, come under their notice. Reports from mines, notices of meetings—in fact, mining information of every description, forwarded to our office, will meet ready attention.

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